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# THE TIMES



No 61,217 MONDAY APRIL 26 1982 Price twenty pence

## South Georgia surrenders to British troops

Britain recaptured South Georgia yesterday after three weeks of mounting tension over Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands. As the operation, which is believed to have started last Thursday, got under way, British Sea King helicopters strafed the Argentine submarine Santa Fe unloading stores at the island's main port of Grytviken, causing some casualties. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, after a meeting of her

inner Cabinet at Chequers, had an audience with the Queen at Windsor. In Buenos Aires, the military junta met in almost constant session and said in a communique that "intense fire" was being trained on South Georgia. Señor Nicanor Costa Mendez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, arrived for talks in Washington, saying his country was "technically" at war.

## Thatcher sees Queen after Cabinet at Chequers

By Julian Haviland and Henry Stanhope

British forces retook South Georgia yesterday, three weeks after Argentine commandos took possession of the remote sub-Antarctic island.

The announcement that the island had fallen came from the Secretary of State for Defence, John Nott, who said that British forces had made a successful landing at Grytviken. There was limited resistance and no British casualties. Argentine forces surrendered.

The Royal Navy sent a signal to the Ministry of Defence, "Be pleased to inform Her Majesty that the White Ensign now flies again in South Georgia."

Hostilities began at first light with an attack by two British helicopters in the Argentine submarine Santa Fe as it lay on the surface off the coast near the harbour of Grytviken.

But authoritative Whitehall sources said that about a dozen men of the Special Boat Squadron, Royal Marines, had been put ashore on Thursday to reconnoitre and report on the strength of the Argentine garrison.

First news of the attack was released by the Ministry of Defence in London at midday and was telephoned to the Prime Minister at Chequers by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, Chief of the Defence Staff. It was also conveyed at once by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to Washington and to the European Community capitals.

Last night the submarine was still smoking, leaking oil and listing to port, the Ministry said. Internal damage had been severe and the vessel may be aground.

After a four-hour meeting of the inner Cabinet with the Defence Chiefs of Staff at Chequers, the Prime Minister asked for an audience with the Queen at Windsor before returning to Downing Street.

Although details of the landing in South Georgia and of the attack on the submarine were scanty last night, ministers and diplomats insisted that the action was fully in accord with Britain's right to self-defence under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

A statement will be made to the Commons today, possibly by Mrs Thatcher, who will be closely questioned by the Opposition. Yesterday Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader who was being interviewed on London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* when news of the attack was received, gave a guarded response, saying that he doubted whether such action was wise when discussions were still continuing.

He said that the incident made it all the more necessary to return to the negotiating table. "There is still the possibility of settling this matter, either on the Haig proposals... varied no doubt and changed and... there is still the possibility of the matter being taken back to the Security Council."

About 36 hours before the South Georgia engagement the Argentine Government was warned through the Swiss Embassy in Buenos Aires that

● Argentine Foreign Minister arrives in New York and says his country is "technically" at war Page 5

● Ministry of Defence establishes a "defence area" around the naval task force in the South Atlantic Page 5

● Crewman of helicopter lost but pilot saved when their Sea King from HMS *Invincible* crashes into the sea Page 5

● Map of South Georgia Page 5

● Ted Rowlands on the 1977 crisis Page 8

● Leading article and letters Page 9

### 50-knot winds

Weather conditions off South Georgia were reported yesterday to be as "unpleasant as normal" for this time of year. Winds in excess of 50 knots and temperatures around freezing point. Snow is probably falling in the mountains.

a "defensive area" was being established around units of the British task force.

It was stated that the Government wished to make clear that any approach by Argentine warships, naval auxiliaries or military aircraft, which could amount to a threat to interfere with the British mission, would encounter "the appropriate response."

The statement added that any Argentine aircraft engaged in surveillance of the task force would be regarded as hostile and would be liable to be dealt with accordingly. The President of the Security Council was informed of this message as required under Article 51.

Unofficial reports had suggested for some days that part of the task force had left the main body to retake South Georgia, 800 miles east-southeast of the Falklands group. At least three ships, including one carrying troops, were thought to have been involved.

Eight hours after the reported British attack on the submarine, the Ministry of Defence indicated that it might be out of action. It was said to be still smoking, leaking oil and listing. Internal damage was severe and the boat, one of four submarines in the Argentine Navy, might be aground, it was said.

Ministers saw military, political and diplomatic advantages in securing South Georgia first. Militarily, it provides the force with a deep anchorage and some kind of forward operating base, if an imperfect one.

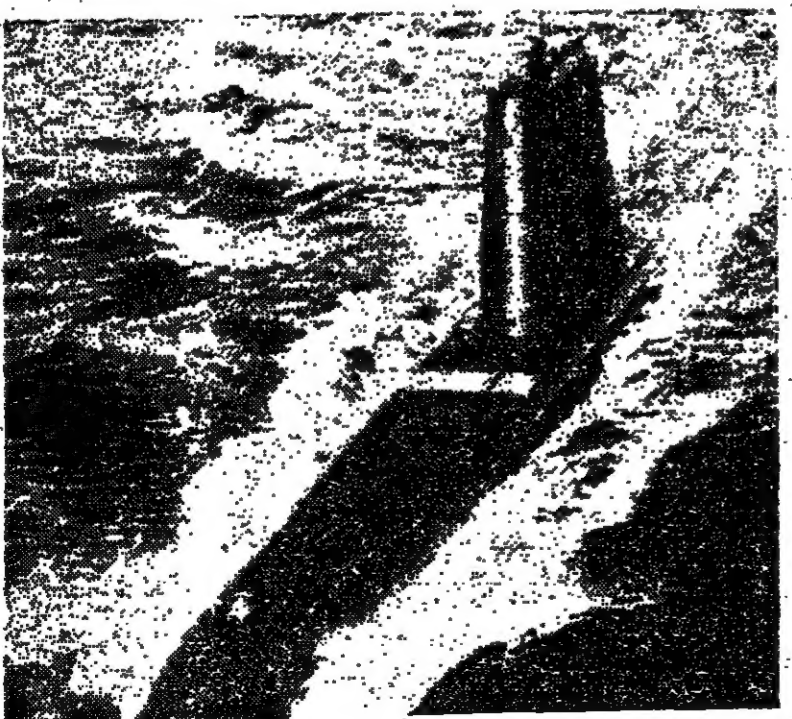
Politically and diplomatically, the Government has been aware that there were doubts among its supporters at home, and, more critically, in Argentina, and elsewhere abroad about Britain's readiness to use force.

Last night it was believed in London at the start of Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State's meeting with Señor Nicanor Costa Mendez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, that the exchanges through Washington with the Argentine Government would continue.

Ministers said that hope of progress had not been abandoned, but that it was not high. A comment made in Downing Street by Mr Francis Dym, the Foreign Secretary, after reporting back on Saturday from his journey to Washington, that: "I think you could say there is a bit of progress" was said to have been misunderstood.

Labour leaders yesterday continued to say that the Government must persist in its search for a diplomatic solution.

Mr Foot was told by Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Deputy Leader, in a telephoned report on Saturday of his conversations in New York, that he had assurances that the United Nations would be prepared to take up the role of intermediary between Britain and Argentina if Mr Haig's mission failed.



The Santa Fe (above) the Argentine's submarine attacked yesterday by British helicopters, belongs to the Guppy class and was sent into service with the United States Navy in March, 1945 as the Catfish. It has a crew of 84.



The sheltered anchorage of Grytviken, South Georgia: Argentina says it was strafed by British helicopters.

## Argentina junta in constant session

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, April 25

A Government communique said tonight that fighting was taking place between British and Argentine forces, but did not specify whether it was on land or at sea. "We are resisting their bombs and machine-guns. Our forces will not be cracked", the statement said.

It claimed that, when attacked, the Argentine submarine was in port unloading provisions, medicine and mail for troops, and about 30 scrap metal workers dismantling an old whaling station.

"It has to be pointed out that a submarine on the surface has no means of defending itself", it added. "This is a violation of the United Nations resolution and article 3 of the inter-American treaty".

Argentina's three-man military junta was in almost constant session today as 9,000 troops on the Falkland Islands prepared for the imminent outbreak of war.

The state-run radio and television channels did not announce the clash for several hours. They said that, at dawn, two helicopters attacked Grytviken, the main settlement on South Georgia. The submarine apparently moved in on the surface. Troops on the island had "repelled" the helicopters, according to the Argentine announcement.

A radio ham reported hearing military communications which said that the helicopters used anti-submarine weapons. Several casualties were suffered. One agency reported an Argentine Navy spokesman as saying that rockets and machine-guns were used, and that the injured had been put ashore.

The Argentines believe that the clash will strengthen their call to the Organization of American States to invoke the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of 1947, which allows any country on

the American continent to assist any member country which comes under attack. Brazil is believed to be ready to send three fighter planes to Argentina within a few days, and there have been reports here that Peru has offered extensive military aid.

Argentine radio and television tonight made no mention of the British landing on South Georgia. It reported that weather conditions were appalling, with massive waves and poor visibility, but added that conditions were expected to improve slightly in a day or two.

Its English-language service quoted military experts as saying that a successful attack was improbable. The recapture of South Georgia would be of no strategic value because weather conditions would not permit the building of a landing strip. Government officials refused to discuss the landing. They said there were about 140 elite troops on South Georgia.

Argentina protested to the United Nations Security Council on Saturday at the British warning that aircraft or ships watching over the task force would be regarded as hostile. It said that the warning "demonstrated that the United Kingdom is not limiting its war threat to a specific area, but is extending its bellicose action to the entire South Atlantic, including civilian aircraft, which violates numerous international laws". It declared its right to self-defence in the face of a British attack.

More preparations continued along the Argentine coast and on the Falklands today. There was feverish activity in the southern port of Comodoro Rivadavia, the main supply base for the islands.

Arrangements have been made for children to be taken to basements, which have been set aside as air raid shelters.

## Union blacks task force war film

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Official information film from the Falkland Islands task force is being "blackened" by the left-winged Association of Cinematograph Television and Allied Technicians (ACTT).

ACTT leaders have refused to exempt footage coming out of the war zone from a general boycott of all government-sponsored film-making imposed because of a dispute about 27 redundancies. Unformed Navy photographers are on board the task force vessels, but any material they send back which might be destined for public showing is not being handled by union labour. If it is processed by the services, ACTT members are under instructions not to allow it on television or film screens. The propaganda blackout was ordered after government refused to negotiate with ACTT on the hiring-off to private film makers of the film activities of the Central Office of Information (COI), with the loss of 27 jobs.

Mr Alan Sapper, the militant general secretary of the union and this year's chairman of the TUC, said last night: "We hope our action will pressurize the Government to sit down and negotiate. It affects all government internal information material on film or tape, but not material coming back to TUC and the BBC."

The Navy asked the technicians' leaders to exempt the Falklands initiative from the general blacking, but in a telegram to Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said it would only lift its boycott and resume normal working if ministers immediately reopened negotiations. This condition was rejected in a brief note back to the ACTT.

Mr Sapper added: "We Continued on back page, col 5"

## State farmland scheme

The Labour Party is considering nationalizing all tenanted farmland with compensation paid on agricultural rather than market value. A draft chapter on agricultural policy, to be considered for inclusion in Labour's Programme 1982, says: "Land ownership can bring inestimable and unjustifiable power and influence for a tiny minority - a minority whose interests are frequently in direct conflict with the good of the community. "Only through the public ownership and control of land will we be able to eliminate that power and influence." The document says nationalization will help to create

## Israelis weep as Sinai flag is lowered

Israeli soldiers wept as the Star of David was lowered for the last time over Sinai in Israel's final withdrawal from the desert peninsula conquered in 1967. The handover to the Egyptians was handled with the maximum of emotion and the minimum of ill feeling. The mood among Israeli soldiers and officers reflected that of many civilians; that the withdrawal was a gamble that had to be risked. In Cairo, President Mubarak laid a wreath on the tomb of his assassinated predecessor, President Sadat. Back Page

## Nuclear setback

Forecasts of power demand to the end of the century are so low that the case for a large nuclear power programme may be damaged. Page 13

## Grocers' fears

Britain is likely to scrap a consumer protection law, urged by the EEC, because grocers say it will be ignored in some European countries. It was meant to outlaw misleading claims about food. Page 3

## Aslef supported

The McCarthy inquiry into train drivers' pay and conditions is expected to favour Aslef's position and to reject British Rail's demand for flexible rostering. Page 2

## Refineries deal

Gulf Oil is at a crucial stage in negotiations to sell most of its European refining and marketing business to Kuwait's state oil corporation. The deal could be worth about £1,000m. Page 13

## Jobs at risk

One thousand jobs could be at risk if the American owners of the Anglesey aluminium plant in North Wales cannot negotiate cheaper electricity prices in the next few months. Page 13

## Ferrari victory

Ferrari drivers Didier Pironi and Gilles Villeneuve took first and second places in the depleted San Marino Grand Prix. Most British teams boycotted the race. Page 18

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Letters: On Antarctica, from the Director of the British Antarctic Survey, and Sir Douglas Logan; appeals procedures, from Mr David Jeffreys, QC, and others; perils in Catania, from Mr J. Tatham

Leading articles: Falklands; withdrawal from Sinai; Features, pages 6, 8

How to accommodate Argentina without a sell-out; the cold war battle for Mr Reagan's ear; Prince Philip, philosopher king, by Philip Howard

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Cardinal John Cody

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## Science report

**Layman's  
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By Tony S.

Animal passions: anti-vivisectionist demonstrators clashing with police on Saturday at the Porton Down germ and chemical warfare laboratories near Salisbury, Wiltshire, where 17,000 animals were allegedly used in live experiments last year. Twenty-four arrests were made. About 5,000 people took part in the protest.

## Fight for region's EEC cash aid

From Ronald Kerhew, Barnsley

Mr Roy Mason, Labour MP for Barnsley, has secured assurances from three ministries that they will resist European Commission proposals to make Yorkshire and Humberside ineligible for European Regional Development Fund aid.

Mr Mason was told of the proposals by the Strategic Conference of County Councils in Yorkshire and Humberside which said the region's fate was being decided on out-of-date figures.

He said the commission intended to measure the economic underdevelopment of a region using an index figure which took into account the region's income and its long-term unemployment.

Mr Mason said it appeared that a region qualified for aid from the fund if it had an index of 75 or less. The strategic conference said the commission had used 1977 data to arrive at an index of 91, which disqualified Yorkshire and Humberside for aid. The strategic conference had calculated that using last year's figures the area's index would be 71.5.

In a letter to Mr Mason, promising to resist the changes, the Foreign Office described the commission's proposals as most unwelcome.

The letter said outdated figures had been used because more recent figures from other regions were not available, so Yorkshire and Humberside's present relative position in the community could not be determined.

In the Department of Industry letter, Mr Norman Lamont, the Minister of State, wrote: "We intend to resist the proposals to exclude any of our assisted areas from eligibility for aid from the quota section of the fund."

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Employment, wrote: clearly we must try to get as much as we can from the fund and, if possible, avoid any detriment."

Mr Edward Barnes, head of BBC television children's programmes, later defended *Grange Hill*. He said the series showed that stealing, bullying and vandalism were cowardly and wrong and eventually led to punishment.

Mr Barnes said that *Grange Hill*, which is not being screened at the moment but is due to return in the autumn, reflected life in comprehensive schools. Schools did not ape things going on at *Grange Hill*. *"Grange Hill"* is carefully considered entertainment for

children which contains a number of story lines with moral conclusions", he said.

Children discussing an episode would be able to see the consequences of thoughtless and cruel behaviour.

At the same conference, Mr Rhodes Boyson, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Education and Science, suggested that compulsory comprehensive education was to blame for secondary schools' failure to maintain the rapid improvement in examination results in the 1950s and 1960s.

In those 10 years the percentage of pupils aged 18 obtaining two or three GCE A-levels doubled, and government paper estimated that the next 10 to 15 years would show such an improvement that by 1981 171,900 students a year obtain two or three A-levels.

But the number of 18-year-olds gaining A-levels last year was more than a third fewer than the estimate. Mr Boyson said that in some areas the result of comprehensive reorganization seemed to have been mediocrity for all rather than high achievement for all.

## TV accused over school vandalism

By Kenneth Gosling and Julian Haviland

The trouble with the Road to the Isles is that most people follow it right through to the Skye ferry at Mallaig. They miss a great deal, notably Glen Uig, just eight miles off the road.

The word "scenic" loses its meaning when you get to Glen Uig. It takes some time to realize why the tiny seashore hamlet is so entrancing; everything is in miniature, like a Chinese watercolour landscape: hammocky hills straggle with natural vegetation, blanket-beds fields squeeze between glacial boulders; and there is a lobster-infested, corrugated coastline that must have been the despair of the early ordnance surveyors.

Shortage of people is Glen Uig's big problem. The local primary school closed long ago, and the children have to be taken by bus every day. The common Highland complaint is heard: too many holiday cottages and not enough work for local people.

Old Angus McIsaac sits by the fireside in his warm croft at Smeaistrassay, dances a baby grand-daughter on his knee, and recalls the day when it was a different, if poorer, place. There were hearts in the now derelict houses over the hill, folk cut their own peats for fuel; there were several fishing boats, many men went to the Merchant

Navy, and the hill was fully stocked with sheep. Cattle, too, and plenty of them.

Angus is giving up his cows soon, and not just because of the bad day with the bull. He wants to enjoy his retirement and cattle the you to the croft.

The story of the bad bull has now entered the folklore of Glen Uig. The Department of Agriculture runs an excellent scheme, and everything usually goes to plan. The bull arrives in the cattle float from Inverness and proceeds to do its duty by the local cows.

This one was different. That was obvious as soon as he came down the ramp and batted Angus in the rump. "Put me right through the fence outside the pub, he did. I was all bruised."

Fifteen hundredweight of furious Shorthorn was then subdued, and it was clear that they had been trying to pull out of the rock with a tractor. "Tore it up, just like that. We has to send him back. Poor beast, it was his first time", but he will be sausages now.

## Consumer laws at risk

By Hugh Clayton

Britain is likely to abandon one of the most comprehensive consumer protection laws of recent years because of evidence from grocers that it will not be applied fairly elsewhere in the EEC. The new law, embodied in the Food Labelling Regulations 1980, was agreed after almost 10 years of bargaining in London and Brussels.

It was intended to take effect later this year to close many loopholes and to outlaw misleading claims about ingredients and health-giving properties of foods. It was also meant to increase the number of packed groceries on which processors had to declare ingredients, and the number of foods to which the carry the date by which they should be eaten.

Names are appearing on British labels while dates are being stamped on "long-life" products which never carried them before.

Grocers have told the Government there is evidence that the rules will not be applied in some EEC countries, so that they could gain an unfair cost advantage over their British competitors. Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, has asked in a letter to the European Commission for assurances that the rules will be policed throughout the community.

If no assurances are given by the end of the year, which has virtually no law enforcement staff of its own, the British Government will cancel the law which was passed by Parliament in 1980 with a built-in delay of more than two years to give the industry time to comply with it.

## group argues

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Britain imprisons more of its young people than any other Western European country, according to a report published today.

The London Intermediate Treatment Association, a pressure group on behalf of young people in trouble in London, says official figures show that the number of young people sent to borstals and detention centres has risen fivefold in the past 15 years; but only a fifth of the increase is related directly to increased offending.

The rest is the result of the growing use of custodial sentences for almost all offences. The report says that 80 per cent of juveniles now in custody should not be there.

Penal institutions for juveniles are attracting a younger, less criminal and violent population, but the report says more young people are re-offending after release. Intermediate treatment was introduced as an alternative to juvenile penal institutions as a result of the Children and Young Persons Act 1969. But its expansion and development has done nothing to reduce the juvenile population in traditional custodial institutions.

The report says that only with the abolition of institutions like borstals and detention centres will alternative community effort for young offenders become effective.

Black people are more likely than whites to make confessions to the police, according to two Birmingham University law lecturers (Lucy Hodges writes).

Mr Michael McConville and Mr John Baldwin analysed 479 London crown court cases and found that 60 per cent of black defendants made confessions compared with 49 per cent of the whites.

In a sample of 2,500 cases in Birmingham they found that 58 per cent of West Indian defendants confessed to crimes compared with 49 per cent of whites. In both cities only about a fifth of all West Indians entered court without having made or having attributed to them a confession or other damaging statement.

The research, which was based on a re-analysis of data collected in 1975-76 in Birmingham and in 1976-77 in London, was specially prepared for the London Weekend Tele-

vision programme *Skin* broadcast yesterday, and has been passed to *The Times*.

The lecturers said the disparity between black defendants and white defendants was largely due to the fact that the blacks were younger than the whites. They, therefore, compared black people with white people in the same group.

In London, 52 per cent of whites aged under 21 confessed compared with 69 per cent of West Indians in the same age group. "It is clear that young West Indians are more likely to confess than the young of other racial groups," the research says.

They add that although the existence of the confessions virtually guarantees a conviction, few of the prosecution cases would have been fatally weakened without one. This applied particularly to black defendants.

The Skin Programme concluded that the police use of confessions is not only damaging police-black relations but possibly threatening the administration of justice. Mr Tim Daly, a London Weekend reporter, said: "Many people are convinced that black suspects are singled out for particularly harsh treatment during questioning."

This, he says, or state in false confessions or statements being made; which in turn explains the current spate of retractions in court."

The case of David Holder, who was charged with robbery of a jewelry shop in Fleet Street during the London fire march was described. After two interviews and two hours in police cells he confessed to a crime he did not commit. But when his case came up at the Central Criminal Court in February he re

## Off the Road to the Isles

## Taking the entrancing detour to Glen Uig

**By Jonathan Willis**

The trouble with the Road to the Isles is that most people follow it right through to the Skye ferry at Mallaig. They miss a great deal, notably Glen Uig, just eight miles off the road.

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Many factories are already complying with the new rules so European ingredient

## Fight for region's EEC cash aid

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figure which took into account the region's income and its long-term unemployment.

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## TV accused over school vandalism

**By Kenneth Gosling and Julian Haviland**

The BBC television programme *Grange Hill* is partly to blame for school children which contains a number of story lines with moral conclusions", he said. Children discussing an episode would be able to see the consequences of thoughtless and cruel behaviour. At the same conference,

He told the National Council for Educational Standards that the series "had a lot to answer for" and said schools should get back to insisting on "unfashionable" concepts like duty, obedience and

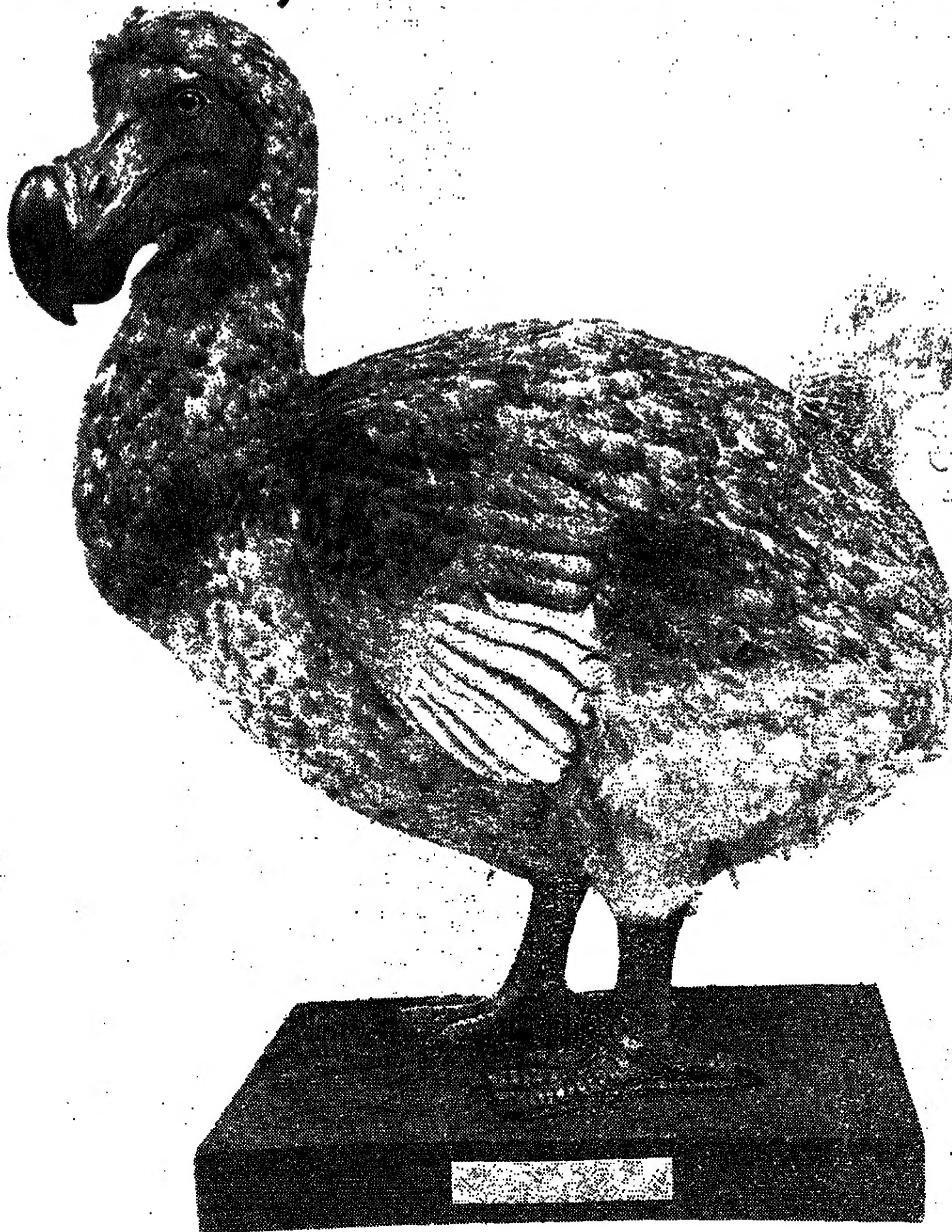
discipline from children. He added that punishment and not remedial treatment was the way to deal with young law-breakers.

Mr Edward Barnes head of BBC television children's programmes, later defended *Grange Hill*. He said the series showed that stealing, bullying and vandalism were cowardly and wrong and eventually led to punishment.

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**Without one man, the Siberian Crane could be next.**



Julian Pettifer meets  
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FALKLANDS CRISIS



Faces of conflict (left to right): Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister; military cooks receiving weapons training on board HMS Canberra; Royal Marines repatriated by the invaders but now on their way back to the Falklands; Miss Cindy Buxton, one of the two British film-makers still on South Georgia.

Costa Méndez says it is technically war

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, April 25

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, arrived here today for talks on the Falklands crisis with Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, and to attend tomorrow's special meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) which will consider possible measures against Britain under the 1947 Rio Treaty on collective defence. The British attack on an Argentine submarine and the landing on South Georgia have greatly increased the importance of tomorrow's meeting, which will be attended by representatives of the 21 signatories of the United States. The Argentines have already made the point that South Georgia falls within the geographic area covered by the treaty.

There was speculation here today that the incidents may persuade Argentina to call for tough action against Britain, possibly even asking other signatories to provide Argentina with military assistance.

Señor Costa Méndez underlined how seriously he considered the situation when he told reporters on his arrival in New York that Argentina was now technically in a state of war with Britain.

Earlier it had been expected that Señor Costa Méndez would attempt to invoke Article 6 of the treaty, branding Britain as an aggressor. However, it was now thought possible that Argentina might try to invoke Article 3, which calls for armed assistance from all signatories.

Whatever steps Argentina takes will be opposed by the United States, which is trying to mediate between Britain and Argentina and hopes to defuse the situation before the shooting gets worse.

During last week's meeting of the Organization of American States which decided to convene tomorrow's special session, the United States made it clear that it considered any action under the Rio Treaty inappropriate so long as negotiations continued.

The United States is one of three countries that abstained when the organization voted last Wednesday to hold tomorrow's meeting. It is uncertain whether Argentina can expect to gain the same degree of support as it received last week if it calls for collective action against Britain. Several countries have made it clear that they would scrutinize very carefully any Argentine request for assistance. Some are likely to point to the section in the Rio Treaty which states that signatories should not take any action which runs contrary to the decisions taken by the United Nations.

Argentina is in breach of Security Council Resolution 502 which calls on it to withdraw its forces from the Falklands.

Tomorrow's meeting of the Organization of American States was expected to be the main topic on the agenda at this evening's meeting between Señor Costa Méndez and Mr Haig. Mr Haig was also expected to inform the Argentine Foreign Minister of the outcome of his talks last week with Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr Pym took some American ideas for a settlement with him back to London on Friday night. However, he made it clear to Mr Haig before he departed that these ideas left a great deal to be desired, although they did provide the basis for negotiations to continue.

According to American sources, Mr Haig was left with a clear impression that the British intended to use force within the next few days. However, Mr Pym also made it clear to him that Britain still wanted Mr Haig to continue his diplomatic efforts even after the shooting began.

According to the sources the British told Mr Haig that an outbreak of fighting in the South Atlantic might persuade Argentina to soften its negotiating position and also lead to new moves in the Security Council.

The sources say there are two major obstacles in the



"They must be scared to death by now"

'Defensive area' around fleet

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

First indications of a deepening crisis over the Falklands came early yesterday with the news that Britain had established a "defensive area" around the naval task force, which had been under surveillance by Argentine aircraft for several days.

The statement issued by the Ministry of Defence pointed to the "additional measures" which it threatened more than two weeks ago when announcing a maritime exclusion zone around the Falklands.

The statement said: "In this connection Her Majesty's Government wishes to make clear that any approach on the part of Argentine warships including submarines, naval auxiliaries or military aircraft which could amount to a threat to interfere with the mission of British forces in the South Atlantic will encounter the appropriate response."

"All Argentine aircraft including civil aircraft engaging in surveillance of the British forces will be regarded as hostile and are liable to be dealt with accordingly."

Rear Admiral John Woodward, the task force commander, was said to have been taking "appropriate action" in the incident involving the Argentine submarine at Grytviken, although later events suggested that this was part of a far wider plan.

It had been assumed for some time that Admiral Woodward would try to operate an exclusion zone above the maritime exclusion zone, as soon as surface warships, capable of forcing entry, entered Falkland waters.

In the event this has not been created but the task force is operating a defensive "bubble" moving gradually westwards with the ships.

Surveillance of the force would still be possible by Soviet satellites, but these are not overhead all the time.

Observation of the "defensive area" will be enforced by the Sea Harrier aircraft on board HMS Hermes and Invincible and the Sea Dart and Sea Slug missiles on the Type 42 and County Class destroyers respectively.

But weather in the area, including mountainous waves, could make Harrier operations impossible because of the effect on the carrier decks. But the fact that the defensive defence area was declared yesterday, some 36 hours after the warning was actually given to Argentina, must reflect Admiral Woodward's confidence in his ability to maintain it.

One question now is whether the force will extend the "defensive area" to cover the air space over the Falklands themselves when the ships with their accompanying aircraft have moved into a position in Falkland waters from which they could maintain such a threat.

PA RUSH  
1 Falklands  
with helicopters today attacked Argentine submarine near South Georgia, said defence ministry.  
-- 1234 25/4 RCM mm

PA FLASH  
British forces now on South Georgia - Ministry of Defence.

Sea King crewman lost in sea

From John Witherow on board HMS Invincible April 25

The death of a crewman on board a Sea King helicopter in the South Atlantic has cast a shadow across the mission of the Royal Navy task force as it steams into increasingly severe weather conditions closer to the Falkland Islands.

It has also highlighted the efficiency and bravery of the men involved in the rescue operation, who for hours hovered only feet above the waves on a pitch-black night of heavy rain and lightning, to winch out the pilot and search for the missing man.

A helicopter from HMS Invincible was first on the scene on Friday night, hovering at less than 50 feet, and using its search and landing lights. It found only wreckage at first but after 20 minutes it discovered a dinghy containing the pilot.

Leading aircraftman Thomas Arnall, aged 24, was the winchman who was lowered into the heavy swell to grab the pilot, who had managed to escape from the sinking helicopter. They took him to HMS Hermes, where the helicopter was based, then returned to continue the search which carried on throughout the night and the next day, and involved several ships and helicopters.

It was the first time that leading aircraftman Arnall had been involved in an air-sea rescue, but he read his notes in a matter-of-fact way, and described the incident as "like a speedway training sortie". He was dropped 20 or 30 yards from the survivor and trailed towards him.

"On the third attempt, the pilot grabbed my wrist, pulling us up together. He was sitting in the life-raft with no helmet. I asked him if he was OK and he said 'yes', and I said 'good man'. He then asked me did I see the tail section. He said he had tried to get inside it. He knew his crewman had been in the back", he said.

Sub-lieutenant Christopher Howarth, aged 28, who piloted the rescue helicopter, with the aid of Prince Andrew, also a sub-lieutenant, added: "We were told to get airborne and home in on the beacon. We searched around until we spotted him in the water. He was about four or five miles away."

"We could see one of the flotation bags from the undercarriage. I don't know why the aircraft had gone on. There was no moonlight to help us at all. It was pitch black."

"The pilot had grazes on his face and hands, and he was limping but he was coherent. We asked him how many had been in the aircraft. He said he last saw the crewman just before they impacted and had not seen him since. He had come forward to help the pilot."

Lieutenant Commander Ralph Wykes-Smyth, in charge of HMS Invincible's 820 Squadron, said such accidents had become increasingly rare in the Royal Navy Fleet Air Arm in the past 20 years, although last year two helicopters from the Invincible collided off the Isle of Wight, killing five.

Spy charge: Journalists face trial

From Our Own Correspondent Buenos Aires, April 25

An Argentine federal judge has ruled that three British journalists must face trial on charges of spying.

Judge Carlos Sagastume said he did not think they were habitual spies but, given the situation, it was possible that they had acted from patriotic motives or explicit instructions. Material in their possession could, in the opinion of the military, damage the interests of the state if it were put in the hands of a hostile power.

Mr Simon Winchester of *The Observer* and Mr Anthony Prime, a photographer for *The Observer*, were arrested last Tuesday week while sitting in the coffee shop at the airport in Rio Grande, Tierra del Fuego. They had flown in from Ushuaia in the extreme south of the country and were awaiting their aircraft to Buenos Aires.

They were taken in custody to Buenos Aires and interrogated. After a few days they were returned to Ushuaia and last week were questioned by Judge Sagastume in preliminary hearings to decide whether there was a prima facie case against them.

They are now being allowed to receive telephone calls and the authorities seem to be going out of their way to ensure that they are well treated. They are being provided with English language books, and are receiving legal representation. Representatives of both newspapers are in the town.

The Pope's plea: Pray for peace

From John Earle Rome, April 25

Pope John Paul today expressed alarm at the prospects of fighting between Britain and Argentina, and made a Catholic plea to pray "in this perhaps decisive hour" for a peaceful solution to the Falklands dispute.

In an address to pilgrims in St Peter's Square from a balcony of the Vatican Palace on a cold and wet day, he recalled that he had appealed repeatedly in recent days for a peaceful solution.

He asked Catholics throughout the world, and particularly in Argentina and Britain, to join him in prayer "that the Lord may inspire the responsible rulers with decision and courage to seek, in this perhaps decisive hour, the paths of understanding, with wisdom and magnanimity, for the irreplaceable good of their peoples and for the tranquillity of the American continent."

Opinion poll: 79% support

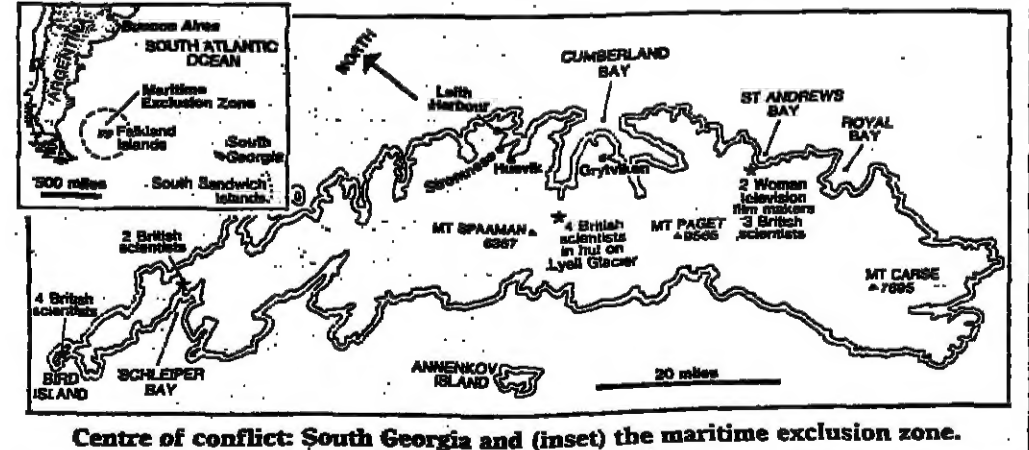
By Our Foreign Staff

The British public continues to support overwhelmingly the Government's policy of negotiating from a position of strength over the Falklands dispute.

According to a public opinion survey carried out by Opinion Research for Independent Television's *Weekend World* programme, support for the government's Falklands policy was running at 79 per cent last week. Eleven per cent of those interviewed were opposed to the way the Government was handling the crisis and a further 10 per cent were undecided.

Support for putting the lives of British servicemen at risk during the crisis was, however, only lukewarm. A full 52 per cent of the survey believed that servicemen's lives should not be jeopardized, compared with 41 per cent who thought they should. The remaining 7 per cent were undecided.

This second finding must cause concern for Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues, particularly now that the first shots have been fired between Britain and Argentina.



Centre of conflict: South Georgia and (inset) the maritime exclusion zone.

Echo of peaceful days

'Penguin News' avoids a flap

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires

The *Penguin News* journal of the Falkland Islands, had much more than its usual fare in its last issue. There was also the grievous matter of the road accident.

While the Argentines were mustering their Army the paper reported sadly that a Land-Rover and a Hillman Imp had collided in Port Stanley inflicting possible irreparable damage to the latter vehicle.

The newspaper, consisting of 15 stencilled and stapled pages is a classic of its kind, reflecting a way of life that has nothing to do with the world beyond. A few copies of issue number 19, the last before the invasion, have just arrived in Buenos Aires and are already collectors' items.

The paper carried extensive reports on the "invasion" of South Georgia by the Argentine scrap metal merchants but as for the prospects of an invasion of the Falklands it admitted humbly that "we still know very little". Seven days after publication the Argentines landed.

But it was better informed on the road accident, an occurrence that is rare indeed in Port Stanley, which has just 12 miles of made-up roads. Those who know the place say it is difficult to find anything to have an accident with, and indeed the *Penguin News* said that traffic "is fairly peaceful". Happily, it reported, nobody was injured.

The paper also reported the rather remarkable news that 11 Polish seamen had decided to settle in Stanley rather than go home to a dictatorship. "Some of the escapees have been shinned down a rope into the customs launch below. Others have simply wandered away from a recreation group ashore for an afternoon."

But alas, an Englishman sent to the town's jail for three months deprived the Poles of their home. Until the Englishman arrived they were sleeping in the prison but they had to move to the annex of St Mary's church.

On a less international note, the paper reported a good turnout for the annual vegetable show and announced that the Stanley soccer side achieved a "splendid" 5-0 victory over the Royal Marines.

And it revealed the juicy gossip that a school teacher, who was named, had fallen out with the superintendent of Education and got the sack.

And right at the end of the paper, in the editorial column, it said the Argentinians must not be allowed to glow over the invasion of South Georgia. "RMS Endeavour, which is at last being provided with a chance to prove her worth, must ensure that the Argentines at Leith Harbour are deported from the Falklands Dependency."

If issue number 20 of the *Penguin News* ever appears, it should be an extremely interesting read.

Nott accused of gagging MPs

An MP who is demanding to know why Britain supplied military spares to Argentina as late as March 22, claimed today that he had been forbidden to raise the issue in the House of Commons.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, Labour MP for Warrington, said he had had to resort to the "very much second best" of writing instead to Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary. He claimed Mr Nott had "blacklisted" Commons questions on the subject.

Mr Hoyle added that a query had been raised by Ministry of Defence officials when the priority order for spares for Argentina was placed but that it was ignored.

Sanctions will be slow to bite

By Rupert Morris

France (2.7) are the only other countries to import significant quantities from Argentina.

The Blue Star Line, a subsidiary of the Vestey Organization, which normally carries 1,300 tons of meat from South America to Britain every three weeks, has been able to make up Argentina's usual quota by taking more from Brazil. Blue Star is doubtful, however, whether Brazil can continue to make up the deficiency.

Southbound cargoes to Argentina have declined over the past few years. Britain's exports to Argentina are so diverse, and so insignificant in industry terms that it is hard to quantify the effect of the Argentina ban as yet. The main exports are industrial machinery, but at less than £50m a year these do not involve any important projects.

The potentially far more significant EEC ban is of primarily symbolic value for the moment. Its practical effect will be clearer on May 17, when the EEC will review its position in the light of developments. All member states have ratified the EEC's decision.

Customs and excise departments are understood to be monitoring the ban and have not yet impounded any goods for breaches.



The Times Profile: the Duke of Edinburgh, by Philip Howard

## Duke of all trades, master of most



## On philosopher kings

'It is a naive appreciation of human nature to imagine that such processed paragons can be invested with the necessary powers and not be tempted to take advantage'

## On Christ

'He might be described as an underprivileged, colonial, working-class victim of political and religious persecution'

## On progress

'In every age the great human civilisations have depended far more upon emotional inspiration than upon the standard of plumbing'

## On education

'Learning against a background of no experience means that there is no way of assessing the importance or the relevance of what is being taught'

## On Karl Marx

'One of Marx's worst miscalculations was to forget that if you threaten people with death or the expropriation of their property they are unlikely to give you their loyal support'

## On sex education

'It is rather a sad commentary that of all the functions of our bodies, the only one that schools feel worth bothering about is the reproductive system'

## On nationalisation

'Substituting Parliament for shareholders does make it more difficult for Parliament to treat all sectors and sections of the State with complete impartiality'

The Palace is a stage, and all the royals merely players, doing a good job of representing the dignified and formal parts of the British Constitution. And of them all the Duke of Edinburgh plays the most parts: sailor, pilot, wild life expert, spokesman for the conservation industry and at the same time an inimitable liquidator of pheasants, Admiral, Air Marshal, Colonel in Chief, youth leader, businessman, manqué, brisk moralist of the after-dinner speech, national pepper-up, handsome escort to an extraordinary dim procession of Presidents' wives. A man so various that he seems to be not one, but all the royal family's epitomes.

Next month he takes on a new role as intellectual by publishing a book of his beliefs about life and truth, and all that. It marks a transition. Suddenly we realise that the Duke we have known and loved and grown up with is in danger of becoming an elder statesman.

The familiar image of the tall man in a naval uniform, always a pace behind the Queen with his hands clasped behind his back at ease, alert, smiling, and ready to chat up anything that moves, is fading out of date. His sons are as tall as he is, and more glamorous to the glamour-struck generation. He is a father-in-law, and increasingly a grandfather.

Exit the sailor prince; enter the philosopher king of the tribe. It is an axiom of monarchy that the magic of a monarch becomes more potent as she or he grows older, because fewer and fewer of her subjects have known anybody else as their mascot head of state. The same process may well work with consort.

The old image of the Duke as dashing and glamorous partner to our Queen was formed in those days of starry-eyed royalty-workship just after the war. I sat on the same platform as him four

days before his engagement was announced. The occasion was the tercentenary of Cheam School, the oldest prep school in the country, or so we Old Cheesemites boast. I was head boy and star attraction for snobbish prospective parents. I cannot remember a word that he said (I was too frightened about my own speech). But I remember that it was confident, ringing stuff, and that we greeted it with rapturous applause and one of the earliest examples of a standing ovation. Well, we would, wouldn't we? He had just asked our famous headmaster, H. M. S. Taylor, for a whole day's holiday for us out of the hell-hole.

Here is a conventional view of the old-style Duke from the shocking pink pen of the step-grandmother-in-law of the Prince of Wales: 'A very handsome, attractive and charming young man... He has been a rock of strength in her very arduous and exacting life. His sense of humour has also smoothed a path which is often thorny despite her brilliant intelligence and astounding knowledge of world affairs.'

Here is a colder view from Willie Hamilton: 'Perhaps with his great (and carefully calculated) talent for putting his foot in it, we might consider Prince Philip to be the most eloquent, literate and classless member of the Royal Family. Certainly his "bluffness" has made him the white hope of the British middle classes: a man who "speaks his mind" who has "the common touch".'

And here is a more perceptive view from a more intelligent writer than either of them, Andrew Duncan: 'He has the charisma of a Prince: tough-looking face, hard mouth, penetrating eyes, a voice pitched between arrogance and a certain peevish

querulousness, a heart-throb to the provinces, wise-cracking his way round the globe, peddling bright hopes and salutary advice. A man attractive to women, envied by men, a bit vicious on the polo field, autocratic, something of a ham actor - and in the red. He lives a good life, but he has to pay for it, and he has never been rich.'

None of those views is quite right. You have to be taciturn to capture a man's character in a couple of sentences. But all three of them convey something of the old-style Duke Mark I. What about the new-style Duke, Mark II? On the cover of his book - *A Question of Balance* (to be published on May 24 by Michael Russell, £5.95), the old eagle-eyed, eagle-beaked face looks out at us challengingly (a bit arrogantly, a bit humorously) from the dust jacket, but he really is going bald. Inside are collected addresses he has given at various times on general subjects of life, and society, and religion.

Running through them is the Duke's belief in the importance of the individual, his dislike of state and corporate control, and his faith in the moral standards he was taught as a boy: the morality of cold baths, Christianity, cricket, and Kurt Hahn. He cannot decide whether his passion for individualism is due to what he learned about Christianity as he grew up, or whether he learned more about Christianity from the discovery of individualism. But for him they go together like bacon and eggs or op and rock. He is a man who believes in Christianity and individualism are linked together, and from what I see going on in the world around me, I am very much inclined to believe that religious conviction is the strongest and probably the only factor in sustaining the

dignity and integrity of the individual.

Armed with this dialectic he takes on the dragons of the modern world. There is a hearty though superficial dual demolition of Marxism. It runs roughly, compressing it a bit: Marx's weakness was a hopelessly unrealistic understanding of human nature. His obsession with science and scientific socialism, with materialism and dialectics, and with academic research, blinded him to the power, variety and irrational nature of human emotions and talents, and to the fact that such qualities of human nature are equally distributed among all people regardless of class or intellect.

Christ only tried to influence men in their behaviour towards each other through their belief in God and promised paradise in the next world, whereas the middle-class intellectual sought absolute political power and expected to achieve paradise in this world. The Duke is on Christ's side. He goes on that it is one of the unfortunate rules of human nature that whenever people get on to a good thing, they promptly overdo it. 'Selfishness - and thoughtlessness are more to blame than malice. The classic flaw in Marx's ideas was that scientific answers could be applied to social issues.'

Another point he makes: the idea of taking away property from other people has much more appeal if one has none of one's own. One of the products of our confiscatory taxation is the rapid and extensive development of fringe benefits, tied to particular jobs in the same way as the old agricultural tied cottage. The beneficiaries feel that they have gained something, but they seem to be unaware that they are in danger of becoming virtual slaves of their employers or of the State. After all, slaves live

entirely on fringe benefits. Marxists personify certain classes as evil, and use words as subjectively as Humpty Dumpty. Now for the first time since mankind and Marx took off on their materialist spree, there are signs that human, ethical, and moral values are coming to be seen as more important than the most glittering products of engineering genius.

'There will doubtless always be a proportion who will enjoy reverting to standards of behaviour which even our remote ancestors would have found idiotic and revolting, but surely it is not too much to hope that more and more people will come to realise that it is men and their behaviour, their emotions, their conflicts, and their ideals which govern the future.'

We have rated computers above compassion, machines above mercy, and telecommunications above human relations. And so against your teeth, Karl Marx, the Duke has a taste for alliteration. There are apt citations of sages from Aristotle to Adam Smith and de Tocqueville. Since he has exposed himself to scholarly quibbling, I doubt whether he was wise to pick Hadrian's Wall as an example of a wall built to keep foreigners out, and the Berlin Wall as the first wall in history designed to keep its citizens in. Quite a respectable body of scholarship believes that Hadrian's Wall as the northern limit of the Empire was built to do just that.

The Duke goes on to consider truth, and stays for the answer that peace, love, and beauty cannot be obtained by falsehood. He flashes his old dislike of a man without a degree, of university education being considered the highest sort of education. He is against Keynes, in favour of large doses of organized work as rehabilitation for young offend-

ers, and worried about the population explosion: 'The trouble is that there are so many females of breeding age who are either ignorant or irresponsible, or sometimes both ignorant and irresponsible, and so many men to encourage them to be irresponsible.'

What are we to make of all this? One could say that we are indeed lucky in our Elder Statesman Duke. It is admirable and rather touching that he takes so much trouble and thinks so hard about issues addressed to people who only do not mind what he says so long as he dignifies them with his presence. There is considerable bluff common sense and decency in here.

One could say that as an intellectual exercise it is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not wrong, but you are surprised to find it done at all by

a member of the royal family. Reading it straight through is rather like swimming in chilled mud: bracing, but exhausting. There are rather too many of H.M.S.T.'s thunderous and harsh old simplicities still echoing from Sunday sermons a generation ago.

One could say that if there were to be a right-wing coup in this country, the Queen and the Prince of Wales would be sent as irredesimably wet, to Balmoral as our native equivalent of Siberia; and that the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Andrew would be used as figureheads by our Colonels. To say that would be in bad taste, as well as a joke, as well as perhaps High Treason.

The middle-aged view is that none of those explanations is the whole truth, but that there is a bit of truth in all of them. But then, we are all growing middle-aged, not just our Elder Statesman.



Cheam School 1947: Philip Howard, head boy (left), Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, Hugh Farmer and Lord Sherwood

## Entertainments Guide

## ENTERTAINMENTS

See most recent cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office outside London Metropolitan Area.

## OPERA &amp; BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 8.00-10.00 p.m. (Concerts of the 1982-83 season, from 10.00 on the day of performance.)

## THE ROYAL BALLET

Tonight 7.30, The Sleeping Beauty. Wed 8.00, The Sleeping Beauty. Sat 8.00, The Sleeping Beauty.

## THE ROYAL OPERA

Tonight 7.30, Cavendish. Wed 8.00, Cavendish. Sat 8.00, Cavendish.

## WELSH NATIONAL OPERA

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA. Cardiff. Cardiff. Cardiff.

## CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL. Barbican Centre. Barbican Centre.

## THEATRES

ALBERT. Children of a Lesser God. Albert.

## ALBERT

ALBERT. Children of a Lesser God. Albert.

## OLIVER ELIZABETH

OLIVER ELIZABETH. Children of a Lesser God. Oliver Elizabeth.

## CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD

CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD. Oliver Elizabeth.

## THE SOUND OF MUSIC

THE SOUND OF MUSIC. Oliver Elizabeth.

## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS

THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS. Oliver Elizabeth.

## THE SOUND OF MUSIC

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## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS

THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS. Oliver Elizabeth.

## CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. Children of a Lesser God. Cambridge.

## THE SOUND OF MUSIC

THE SOUND OF MUSIC. Cambridge.

## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS

THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS. Cambridge.

## THE SOUND OF MUSIC

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## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS

THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS. Cambridge.

## GLOUCESTER

GLOUCESTER. Children of a Lesser God. Gloucester.

## THE SOUND OF MUSIC

THE SOUND OF MUSIC. Gloucester.

## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS

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## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS

THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS. Gloucester.

## MERRIMAN

MERRIMAN. Children of a Lesser God. Merriman.

## THE SOUND OF MUSIC

THE SOUND OF MUSIC. Merriman.

## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS

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THE SOUND OF MUSIC. Merriman.

## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS

THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS. Merriman.

## PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE. Children of a Lesser God. Prince of Wales Theatre.

## THE SOUND OF MUSIC

THE SOUND OF MUSIC. Prince of Wales Theatre.

## THE GREAT SPOREND IN FUNNY TURNS





**On nationalisation**  
Substituting Parliament shareholders does make it more difficult for Parliament to treat all sectors and sections of the State with complete impartiality.

A member of the royal family, Prince Charles, is thought to have a private car, but estimates put the number of cars at 100. The Prince's car is a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI, and the Queen's is a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI.

It is said that if the Queen and the Prince were to be seen in a car, it would be a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI. The Prince's car is a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI, and the Queen's is a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI.

The Prince's car is a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI, and the Queen's is a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI. The Prince's car is a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI, and the Queen's is a Rolls-Royce Phantom VI.



Portrait of Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay.

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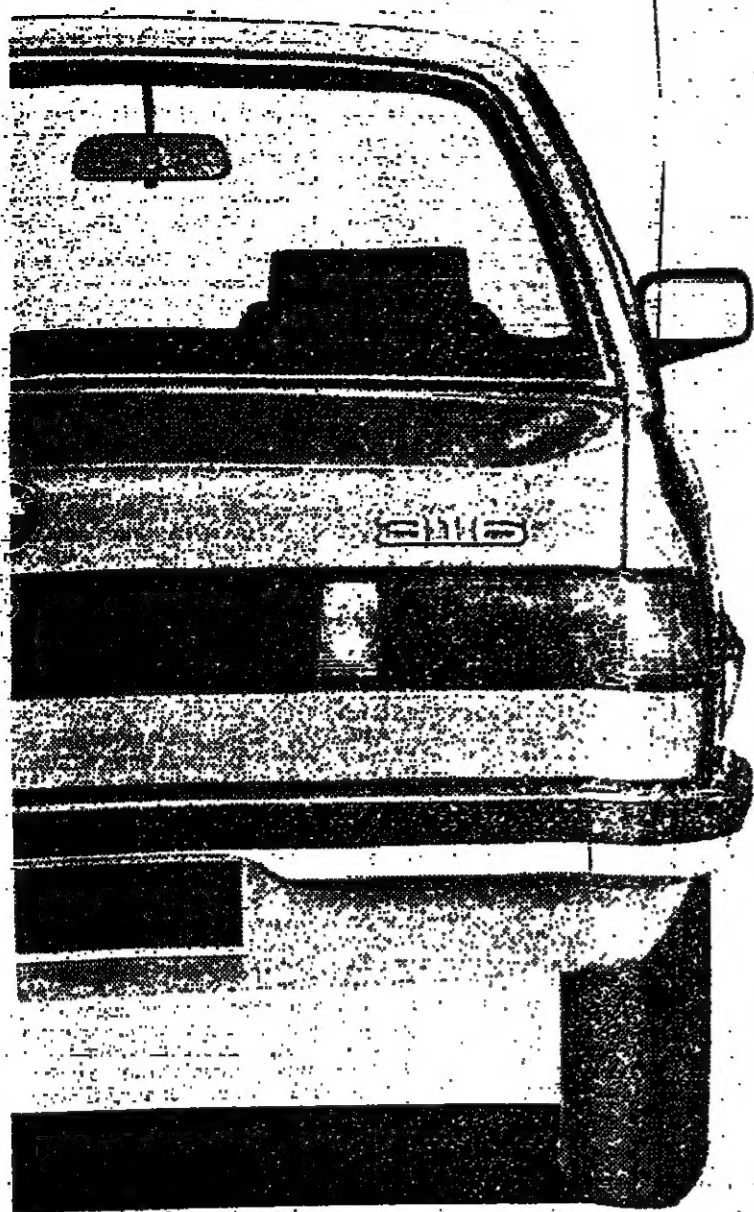
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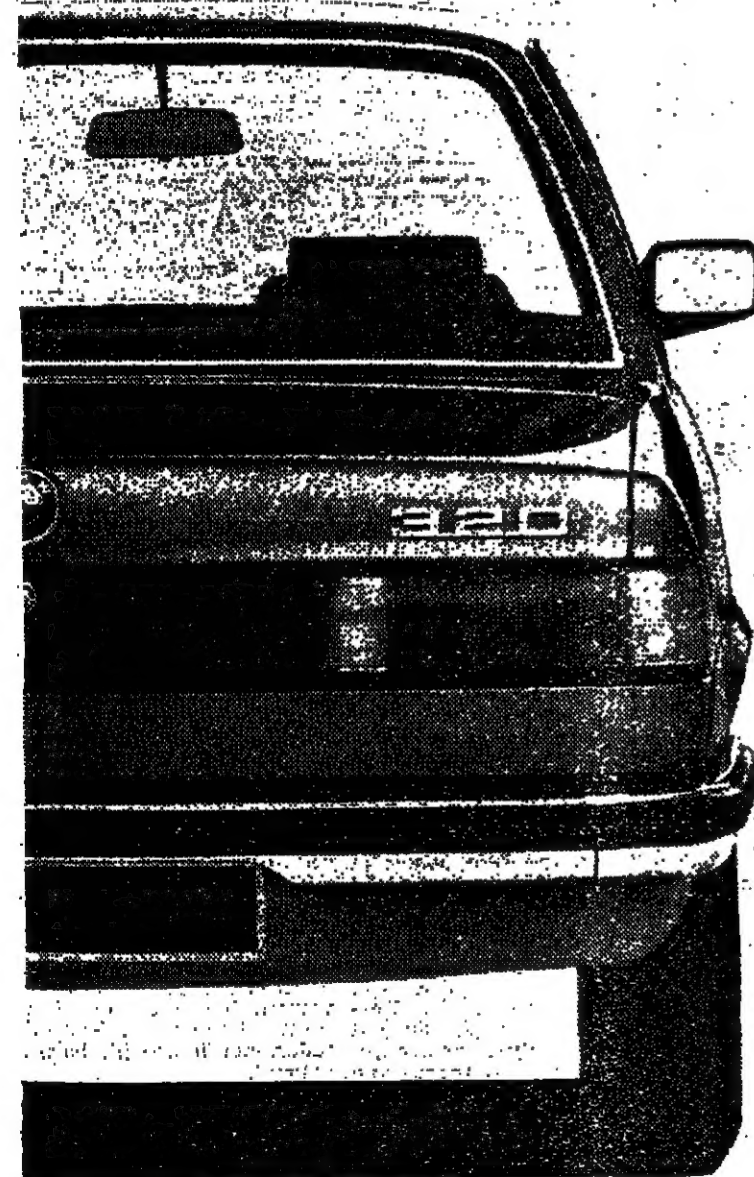
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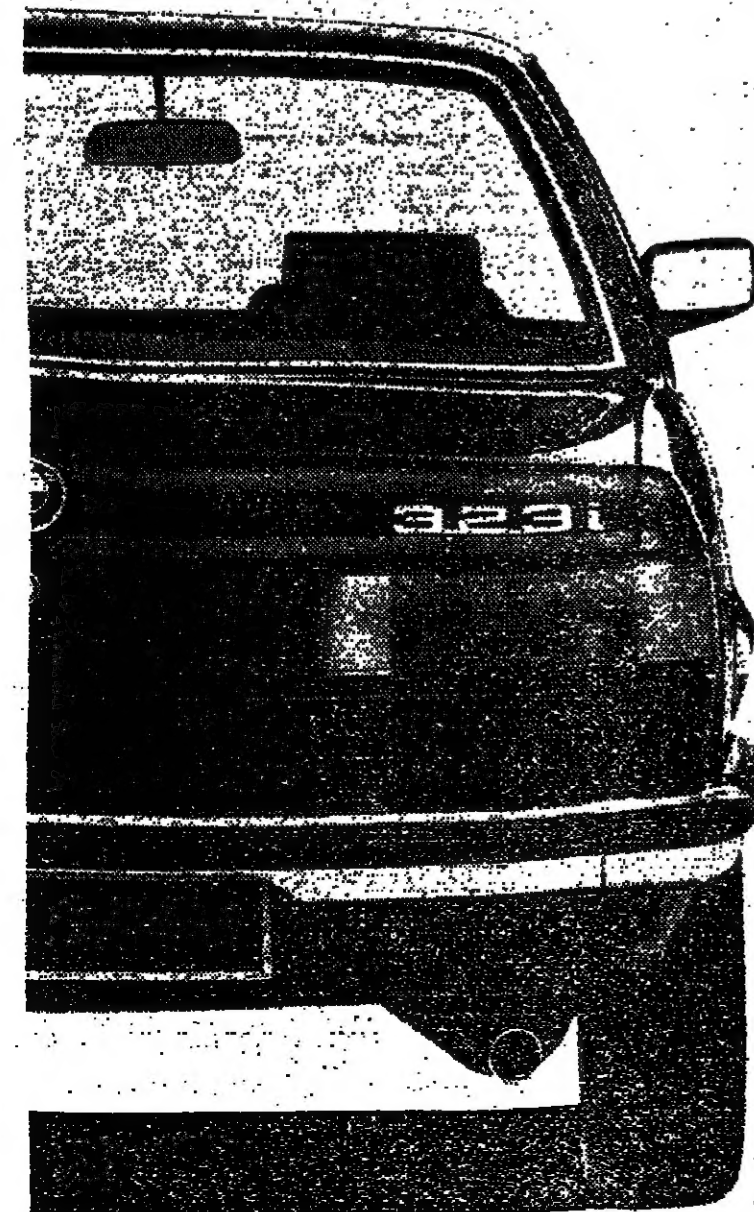
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# How to do a deal without a sell-out

Until three weeks ago British public and political interest in the 149-year-old dispute over the Falklands had been transient. A real understanding of the issues, the nature and character of the islands, had been confined to those relatively few people who had made the 8,000-mile journey. Now — a possibility heightened by the submarine incident yesterday — British servicemen, islanders and Argentines could be locked in combat over territory which few really know and understand.

There is now a widely held view that the Foreign Office has always wanted to get rid of the islands. On the contrary, the Foreign Office has always held a profound and genuine concern for their welfare, though understandably both the Office and its ministers have been bound to consider the wider implications for Britain's international relationships. If there was a "Foreign Office view" it was a gradually increasing pessimism about the islands' economic, political and security future.

These assessments and attitudes prompted the initiative in 1975 of sending an economic mission to report on the problems and potential of the islands; the report was to provide the basis for future discussions with the Argentines.

As with so much else in our Falklands/Argentine dealings it was utterly misinterpreted by the Argentines. They saw the appointment of Lord Shackleton, son of the intrepid explorer, as a deliberate challenge.

It was my first taste of a

Falklands' crisis. One never easily forgets sitting in an office receiving regular reports from a ship under shell fire, with a captain turning a blind eye to the shells and steadily sailing back to Port Stanley. Individual acts of bravery and nerve noticeable in the current crisis have their antecedents.

Lord Shackleton reported in July 1976. His recommendations ranged from the multi-million pound proposal to extend the airstrip to details concerning the grasslands trial unit. The report identified the major resources of krait and fish in the area and underlined the potential of oil.

Simultaneously we had been considering the political/sovereignty options, including a condominium and a Hong Kong-style lease. Neither of these was launched. Instead, on February 2, 1977, Tony Crosland announced that "new developments (a reference to the Shackleton report) required a framework of greater political and economic co-operation. Without such a framework the prospect of achieving a prosperous and durable future for the islands is bleak."

I was dispatched to the Islands tragically during the very week that Tony Crosland collapsed and died.

I had not appreciated the true nature and character of the Falkland Islands and their people until my visit. The few hundred islanders who travel regularly to Britain disguise the fact that the vast majority have never been off the islands. Some have not even been to Port Stanley.

Their traditions are British. Their roots are deep in the islands. Their ties with Britain are historic and possibly family, but not physical. I therefore find it deeply distasteful to listen to some of those who, having roundly con-

As British forces engage an Argentine submarine  
Ted Rowlands, who visited the Falklands as a Foreign Office minister in 1977, argues that the invasion might, ironically, work in favour of the islanders.

demned Mr Tebbitt for urging that we "get on our bike" to find jobs are now advocating the extreme equivalent for the islanders, that they should be transported either to council houses in Britain or distant sheep farms in New Zealand.

I found the islanders fearful of the Argentines and suspicious of British ministers. Tragically, recent events have proved those fears and suspicions to be justified. After extensive consultations with councillors and in almost every settlement, woolshed and farmyard, it was agreed that we should open negotiations on our economic and political relations with Argentina, including sovereignty.

The islanders' view was straightforward — "go and find out what you can get for us and report back".

From an early date the negotiations were clouded by distrust and deceit, particularly after our discovery in 1977 of a nonsensical but symbolically significant Argen-

tine gesture in occupying illegally one of the most southerly parts of the South Sandwich Islands — Southern Thule. At first they denied it and then explained it away in terms of a temporary Argentine scientific exploration mission.

The Southern Thule affair undermined much of our confidence in meaningful negotiations. The Argentines were revealed as untrustworthy cheats. The assumption, thereafter, had to be made that even if one carried on negotiating then it was vital to do so from a position of best possible strength. It had to be made absolutely clear to them that any attempt to change the balance of negotiations, altering fundamentally the existing sovereignty position by force, would be met by force. They had to be deterred, and they were until a fortnight last Friday.

Looking back on two years of discussions, fraught and distrustful as they were, I believe we were perhaps groping towards some ideas and solutions which may have relevance for the future. A clear distinction can be made between sovereignty involving people, their homes and communities — and sovereignty over resources. I should not consider it a betrayal or sell-out if a British government sought a solution involving changes in sovereignty over resources in return for the absolute sovereignty over people, their homes, land and communities — a people who have been and wish to remain British in the Falklands.

Sovereignty is not some high sounding concept devised by international lawyers to keep themselves in business. It has a whole series of practical dimensions. Whose currency rules? Who controls internal and external

security? Who will represent the islanders in the international community? Does one concede the right of Argentines to enter or leave without immigration procedures? Will they have the right to purchase land? A rumored land deal involving Mr Jimmy Goldsmith and Argentine financiers was scotched a year or two ago by our clear declaration against any alienation of Falklands' land.

Because of the invasion, things will never be the same for the islanders. Some commentators have concluded that, as a consequence, they will now be forced to accept unpalatable solutions previously rejected. I challenge that.

First, I have always assumed that all our efforts in resisting the aggressors is to re-establish the islanders' freedom of choice. Secondly, we must not underestimate the immense impact on Argentina's rulers if they are forced to leave under the combined international diplomatic, economic and British military pressure.

Future Argentine leaders will not easily forget the sight of Argentines queuing at the banks to withdraw their pesos, the disruption of their major trading links with Europe, and the prospect of the destruction of their cherished fleet.

Therefore, from the present conflict there may emerge meaningful negotiations and from them a system of shared sovereignty over the resources of the area, combined with Argentine and international recognition of the islanders' true sovereign rights. That must be our objective.

The author is Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil.  
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# Could Reagan really rattle the Kremlin?

In the office of one of the President's foreign policy advisers in Washington hangs a mock poster advertising a film called *Bedtime for Brezhnev*. The star, a certain Ronald Reagan, is depicted holding an unshaven and vicious-looking Leonid Brezhnev by the lapels, while the Soviet leader's black-hatted cronies — Fidel Castro and Colonel Gaddafi, no less — grimace helplessly. Mr Reagan — clean-shaven, firm-jawed — is flanked by Vice President George Bush and Henry "Doc" Kissinger, both in white suits. "From out of the West," reads the caption, "they dusted off their guns, and rode out to protect the world they knew and the women they loved."

The "get tough with the Russians" school of diplomacy has in fact taken a few knocks in the 15 months since Mr Reagan was elected, due partly to growing criticism of high defence spending at a time of economic recession, and partly to growing public anxiety over the possibility of nuclear conflict.

There is still a great deal of support for the Administration's view of the global struggle against communism, with the hand of Moscow decried in every conceivable crisis, especially the Argentina over the Falklands being only the latest example. But there is also pressure — particularly from businessmen and farmers — for a more realistic approach.

The idea of a summit meeting between the two superpowers — Mr Reagan is 72, Mr Brezhnev 76 — was first put forward by Moscow, and ignored by Washington, but has now been revived by Mr Reagan.

It may have been a ploy, based on the assumption that the Soviet leader would be too old to make it. But Mr Brezhnev has bounced back, promising a "neutral country" instead of New York as the venue, and the autumn instead of the summer as the time.

This leads some to suspect that although Mr Reagan is physically fit, he is not as fast on his feet as he once was. But how, some of them ask, does the Administration's picture of Russia as being "unstable, unmanageable and crumbling empire square with its image of Russia as an omnipotent, omniscient and infinitely resourceful enemy? If the two images are compatible, rather than mutually exclusive, how should American policy towards Moscow be conducted?

There are no clear answers, and the tug of war continues. Although Mr Haig, Mr Weinberger and the White House staff contradict one another less in public than they did, the Administration continues to speak with several, often conflicting, voices. Mr Reagan himself is vulnerable, inexperienced and ill-informed, as most conferences, like arms control, this Administration doesn't actually have a policy towards Moscow, says one veteran observer of East-West relations. "It has attitudes, but it doesn't have a policy."

Many Americans find that disturbing. The Russians, assuming they share that judgment, presumably find it reassuring. If so, the Soviet leadership — old, new or interim — might feel it can sit this one out and wait for the second term or, if he loses, or does not run — for his successor. The outcome, in fact, of Washington's own succession struggle.

"Aggression" is a word much heard in Washington, used with contempt, so is "adversarial", used with approval. The United States, it is said, should stop "propping up" the moribund Soviet economy, stop subsidising the Soviet military build-up, and stop cushioning the Soviet leadership from realities. The struggle for succession in the Kremlin, some officials suggest, offers America a "window of opportunity" which it can use either to put pressure on the Russians or, in an extreme case — though this is a minority view — to precipitate a crisis of the Soviet system itself (not so much *Bedtime for Brezhnev*, more *Apocalypse Now*).

At the other end of the spectrum are those who see the Soviet Union as a power which — regardless of who is in charge of its destinies — has continuing and legitimate interests which have to be accommodated. Russia, such "moderates" argue (using "hardliner" and "moderate" as rough and ready guides) is both insecure and adventurous, self-sufficient and in need of Western help.

So what is needed is something not so far removed from the web of relationships which Dr Kissinger sought to construct with incentives for "responsible behaviour" by the Russians, penalties for the opposite, and a strong military posture.

The accusation that Reagan's foreign policy is largely a rhetorical strike is not entirely fair. There is widespread agreement within the Administration that the Soviet Union has been able to exploit loopholes in SALT I and II to build up its nuclear forces — especially ICBMs — and that further negotiations on strategic arms reduction (not significantly, limitation) must avoid the mistakes made in earlier negotiations.

According to Eugene Rostow, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the American position on START will include calculations involving both numbers of warheads (not launchers) and "throw weight" or destructive power. President Reagan is expected to make an announcement about START when he visits Europe in June, and at the United Nations Disarmament Conference the same month.

The drawback of the American approach is that it assumes Soviet willingness to negotiate away the last vestige of Washington claims the USSR has unfairly established.

Most Americans sympathise with the need to restrain the Soviet Union, and to deal with it from a position of strength. But how, some of them ask, does the Administration's picture of Russia as being "unstable, unmanageable and crumbling empire square with its image of Russia as an omnipotent, omniscient and infinitely resourceful enemy? If the two images are compatible, rather than mutually exclusive, how should American policy towards Moscow be conducted?

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## The man who first showed Britain the news

Twelve years ago, at an age when most men have already retired, Tom Hopkinson assembled 20 or so ill-assorted students at the recently and improbably renamed Centre for Journalism Studies at University College, Cardiff.

Today the Cardiff centre is part of the furniture of British journalism training. But in 1970 the one-year course of which those students were the guinea-pigs was understandably treated with scepticism and disdain by the university authorities and the newspaper industry alike.

Of the class of '71, some, unimpressed by the prospect of the hard slog of a provincial paper, went on to sensible jobs like management traineeships at Marks and Spencer. But three embarked on successful careers with the BBC and others went to regional weekly or evening newspapers. One, Brian Wilson, of Hopkinson's delight, went off to found the *West Highland Free Press*, the Hebridean weekly which earlier this month celebrated its tenth anniversary.

For many of us, the principal attraction of the course was Hopkinson himself. A man who had come through advertising and publicity to edit the most successful British picture magazine ever, and was sacked at the height of his success; an editor who managed to be a serious writer throughout his career and successive marriages to three remarkable women; and who was persuaded by the third, Dorothy, to make a fresh start in South Africa at the age of 50 running *Drum*, a pathfinder magazine for blacks.

Whether he was talking about the discomfiting reaction of his friend George Orwell to the German invasion of Russia — "What



about the imprisoned writers?" or, as he did one sunny afternoon after the *Life* photographer Larry Burrows was killed in Vietnam, giving an impromptu lecture with slides on modern war photography, he always had something interesting to say.

Of this our time, the fascinating first part of Sir Tom Hopkinson's autobiography, is published today. It takes his story to just after his sacking in 1969 from *Picture Post*. There is at least one other volume in the pipeline.

Hopkinson's father, Henry, was a remarkable man, a classical archaeologist who asked his children — Tom was then nine — for their approval when he decided to throw up a comfortable academic life and become a clergyman. The family newspaper, not surprisingly, in a somewhat plain-living and high-thinking Lancashire household, was the *Manchester Guardian*. And it was there that Hopkinson vainly sought a job in his twenties.

"I thought all *Guardian* leader writers were tweed suits, smoked pipes, and had 'viers', he said last week. "But I was prepared to undergo all those hardships if I could realize what was

the height of my social and journalistic ambition." In fact his first job — briefly, until it folded — was with the *Westminster Gazette*. Then came Crawford's, the advertising agency, which he regarded as a prison. He escaped to Odhams' publicity department where, at the height of the *Daily Herald's* special offer mania, he gave an appalling encyclopedia which *Herald* readers were told contained The Sum Total of All Human Knowledge round eminent academics for their endorsement. Only the Astronomer Royal had the gall to tell him that he and the *Herald* should be prosecuted for fraud.

"Thank God," Hopkinson characteristically told him, "you're the first one who's given a straight answer". Angered by unemployment and the Macdonald government's incompetence, Hopkinson produced a lampoon made up of excerpts from ministerial speeches. It was that which propelled him back into journalism, via the doomed *Clarion* to *Picture Post*.

Edward Hulton, a supporter of Neville Chamberlain, had started out with the idea of a penny Conservative paper and was confounded when, from the first issue produced by the mer-



curial Austrian editor Stefan Lorant, Hopkinson as his assistant, his anti-semitism, pro-Labour magazine had been a runaway success.

And so it remained, setting a standard of incisive pictorial journalism that had never been seen in Britain before and now, in this age of instant television coverage, will never be seen again.

In 1950 Hopkinson sent James Cameron and Bert Hardy to cover the Korean war. The second story they sent covered the treatment by the South Koreans of their political prisoners. It was hard-hitting, but Hulton did not want the article used.

Hopkinson resolutely took the line that while it was the proprietor's right to hire and fire the editor, so long as he was in the editor's chair he had the right to decide what went into the magazine. Moreover, he would not resign and if he was to go Hulton would have to dismiss him. Which is what happened.

Disastrously for Hopkinson, the *Daily Worker* alone had the story. As a result, among those who knew him least, for some years Hopkinson had an undeserved reputation as a fellow traveller. In fact, he is more a fine example of the decent Eng-

lish liberal, an editor who continued to employ the communist Bert Lloyd but who combed through East European magazines to find a picture of a humiliated American prisoner to counterbalance Hardy's pictures of South Korean atrocities.

After *Picture Post* he freelanced and spent two years as features editor of the *Near Chronicle*. Then came the invitation to go out to Johannesburg to edit *Drum*.

The African staff at *Drum*, where Hopkinson worked for three exhilarating and frustrating years, could, he says now, always be relied on in a crisis. But for a lot of the rest of the time they were drunk, or missing, or both. Like *Picture Post*, *Drum* had some great scoops, of which Ian Berry's compelling photographs of the Sharpeville shootings were the most notable.

At the emotional farewell given him by the talented but erratic African staff, Hopkinson said he wished he had been able to hand over to an African editor. It was his conviction of the need to promote African journalists and journalism that first led him into training, first in Nairobi and later at Cardiff.

For many years now he has been a disciple of the Indian nationalist, Mahatma, whom Dorothy took him to see in the 1950s. The book they both wrote about Baba, swept through his followers in the US and in India. All profits go to the Baba Foundation.

For the most part gentle and mild-mannered, Hopkinson also has a streak of toughness. When a series of articles he wrote for the *Rand Daily Mail* brought him into conflict with the South African government, a Nationalist politician went too far and said that Hopkinson was a bastard — or, to be precise, his father was a bastard. Hopkinson sued, doing so, he said, not so much on his own behalf but on that of his father, who happened to be the Archbishop of Westminster. He got his money.

He and Dorothy rise each morning at 6.30 in their flat overlooking the Bristol Channel to begin work. When they complete a revision of their book on Mahatma, he will begin a second volume of autobiography. It will be worth waiting for because at 77, Hopkinson not only has his ideals intact but has as much to say as ever and is saying it just as well.



Donald Macintyre

Richard Owen

Quiz answers

1. Sales of Scotch whisky fell by a third last year.  
2. The Queen, who is said by her family to put on a "plexy face".  
3. Peter Ustinov. It will be an attraction at this year's Edinburgh Festival.  
4. The hanging of a man in Calvert.

Trenchermen

A day or two after saying goodbye to the Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, will be principal guest at the Food and Drink Industries Council luncheon at the Portico in Whitebread's City.

Pettifoggery

Nearly half the administration costs of the EEC translation and interpretation. In 1979 the cost was about £214m. This year it will far exceed £250m. Understandably the Commission is backing a £8.5m research programme to produce a computer-based translation machine.

Back to Leeds

A converted granary near the harbour at Wells-on-the-sea on the Norfolk coast, best known as the home of whelks, provided the venue for the start of a tour by the young German pianist Wolfgang Manz this weekend.

His next stop is Leeds, where it is widely held, he was robbed last September in the piano competition. With four international awards already to his credit, Manz was placed only

## The sparkling way to a brighter union image

Philip Sparks says he knows what makes trade unions so unpopular in Britain. It is that they do not advertise widely enough. Sparks is director of public affairs for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the public sector union in the United States. AFSCME is spending \$2m this year on an advertising campaign which started four months before their major contract negotiations (which the simple British would probably call "pay talks") are due to begin.

Trade unions, says Sparks, have greater public acceptability than used-car salesmen and politicians, but probably not much. "Our strategy has to be to explain the major negotiating issues, and to hit the public hard with those before the bargainers ever sit down with the employers", he says.

Sparks was in Britain over the weekend to address the annual conference of the Public Relations Consultants Association, and was able to produce some devastating examples of what PR can do if it is turned against industry. A boycott he directed against the Duke Power Corporation sunk the value of its stock by a quarter, and incidentally produced an Oscar-winning documentary, *Harkan County USA*, as well as a satisfactory settlement.

In his campaign against the J P Stevens textile mill, Sparks used

the union's pension fund clout to get Stevens directors sacked from the boards of other companies. In a 11-day strike by miners over the national coal contract, Sparks helped direct publicity "which was a substantial part of our strategy in winning nearly nine-tenths of what we had originally offered, and the best coal contract ever."

Most recently, Sparks has produced a television documentary about a textile workers' dispute. "It was aired by 125 television stations in six months, and the threat of boycott just broke the management's will to resist."

The trouble with industrial relations in Britain, Sparks says, is not that the unions are too powerful, but that they leave it till the pickets are out to explain their case.

Family affair

If Robert Mellish, Labour MP for Bermondsey and former chief whip, is thrown out of the Labour Party it could be his nephew, Tom, who has to start the throwing. Mellish has been complained against for a letter urging voters to support independent, rather than Labour, candidates in Southwark's local elections.

It would be up to Mellish's own Catford ward to start disciplinary proceedings if they are decided upon, and the ward secretary there is Mellish's nephew, Tom.

Chew this over

It is a notorious truth that you cannot eat or drink anything without endangering your health

## THE TIMES DIARY

A label guaranteeing that the cloth bearing it is made of pure Falkland Islands wool has proved popular in Italy, Japan and America, but had not caught on in Britain before the invasion.

Colin Smith of J. G. Field in Bradford, agent for 40 farms independent of the Falkland

Island Company and himself a partner in a farm, devised the label and had large numbers printed. The only British retailer known to have used them is Austin Reed, for jackets made up of cloth woven in Scotland.

The reverse of the label describes Falkland wool, on which the islanders depend for their livelihood, as having "superb strength, resilience and remarkable softness".

and arts at the GLC, and several suggestions have been made as to where the pieces might go next.

It is most likely that the standing figures will go to Battersea Park and the reclining ones to the grounds of Kenwood House, Hampstead. It would be appropriate to have a Moore at Kenwood as an unknown artist in the 1930s he had his studio in Hampstead, and he drew people sheltering from the blitz on the platforms of Hampstead tube station.

Back to Leeds

A converted granary near the harbour at Wells-on-the-sea on the Norfolk coast, best known as the home of whelks, provided the venue for the start of a tour by the young German pianist Wolfgang Manz this weekend.

Saddled

A gift from the Pakistani head of state, General Zia ul-Haq, to his Turkish counterpart, General Kenen Evren, is very much alive and kicking after arrival in Ankara. Saqib, an imposing five-year-old stallion of impeccable British and Pakistani ancestry, has proved more than a match for the veteran riders of the presidential guard, who are trying to train him as an Olympic horse.

The bravest officer lasts in the saddle on Saqib's back for 15 seconds at most, and the Turkish press have been treated to a series of pictures of the rearing horse giving the cavalrymen experience of aviation. The guards officers attribute Saqib's temper to his annoyance at being taken away from his previous career as a stud.

The five bulls and four cows which accompanied him to his new country are said to be perfectly content "improving the quality of Turkish livestock" at the various state farms to which they have been distributed.

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Despite the expense, standards of translation are often surprisingly high. The official journal of the European Communities recently headed a question by a Danish Conservative "Pettifoggery over Danish fish and fish products at Italian frontiers."

From the list of tricks the Italians get up to, I thought "skulduggery" might have been better. In the other Community languages "the equivalent of 'cheatery' was generally used."

Yet now I have consulted a dictionary, and "pettifoggery" looks excellent. It comes from a paltry, cavilling lawyer — a pettifogger. Europe is full of them.

Paying for playing

Have modern composers lost their touch? Genichi Kawakami, president of the Yamaha Music Foundation, fears they may have, and is offering cash prizes of £1,000 to promote a renaissance of composers who can perform their own music in public, as Mozart and Chopin did.

Kawakami's rules are not unduly restrictive. Composers can play on any instrument they wish, as long as they play a significant part in the performance. The winners of this competition will take part in a concert in Tokyo in December.

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Pettifoggery

Nearly half the administration costs of the EEC translation and interpretation. In 1979 the cost was about £214m. This year it will far exceed £250m. Understandably the Commission is backing a £8.5m research programme to produce a computer-based translation machine.

Back to Leeds

A converted granary near the harbour at Wells-on-the-sea on the Norfolk coast, best known as the home of whelks, provided the venue for the start of a tour by the young German pianist Wolfgang Manz this weekend.

Saddled

A gift from the Pakistani head of state, General Zia ul-Haq, to his Turkish counterpart, General Kenen Evren, is very much alive and kicking after arrival in Ankara. Saqib, an imposing five-year-old stallion of impeccable British and Pakistani ancestry, has proved more than a match for the veteran riders of the presidential guard, who are trying to train him as an Olympic horse.

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Back to Leeds

A converted granary near the harbour at Wells-on-the-se



Reagan  
rattle  
remlin?



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

# TIME TO TAKE SIDES

The landing on South Georgia takes the Falklands crisis into a new and potentially still more dangerous phase. But it is consistent with international law and with the British strategy of seeking to remove Argentine control by a proportionate response. This is the first time in the crisis that Britain has taken forceful action, as distinct from threatening it. But it is still a response to aggression, not an aggressive act itself, so it comes within the definition of self-defence. It is also the least that could have been done in the circumstances if the task force was not to be left indefinitely cruising around the islands, itself vulnerable to attack and potential disaster. But if this action is justified, as it is, what chance is there of securing a satisfactory settlement that will prevent the conflict moving on to an even more dangerous level?

Up to now hopes of a just and peaceful solution have been pinned to Mr. Haig's mediating mission. It was always a fine point as to whether the influence of the United States could most effectively be brought to bear by playing this role or as Britain's open and declared supporter. But the United States was undoubtedly better placed than anyone else to act as mediator.

Mr. Haig assumed the task with zeal and he deserved support and encouragement so long as he seemed to stand up to the challenge of a reasonable chance of success. However, it became more and more evident, after Mr. Haig's visit to Washington, that Mr. Haig was in danger of being reduced from the noble role of a mediator to that of a despatching diplomatic courier. For him to have continued his mission beyond that point would have contributed neither to the dignity of his Government nor to the cause of international peace. The operations yesterday in South Georgia demonstrate that Britain had come to this sombre conclusion. Do they now give Mr. Haig another chance, or is there some other process which can assist the cause of a just solution to the crisis?

A course that has been widely canvassed is to seek mediation by the United Nations. A distinction needs

to be drawn here between the part that the United Nations might possibly play under any settlement and the part that it might play in bringing a settlement about. Before asking the United Nations to play a negotiating role, the first question that must be asked is what reason there is to suppose that it could do the job more successfully than Mr. Haig. Would Argentina — or Britain, come to that — really find it harder to resist pressure from the customarily discordant voices of the United Nations than from the most powerful country in the world, in whose good graces both Argentina and Britain must hope to sit?

But, it might be said, with shots now being exchanged would it make matters any worse if the UN had a go, even if it failed? The answer is that it might make matters worse in a number of respects. The UN is not a body in which there can be confidence that a complex issue would be dealt with consistently on the merits of the case. The Security Council certainly responded promptly and appropriately to the invasion of the islands by passing Resolution 502. That Resolution stands, and Britain's action yesterday does not conflict with its stated injunction to Argentina to remove its forces from the islands. But conflicting pressures might soon become apparent in the UN under the pressure of this crisis.

One of the principal fears of the western alliance throughout this emergency is that it might offer the Soviet Union the opportunity for further activity in the American hemisphere. But would it be possible to keep the Soviet Union out of the process for long in these circumstances? It is also customary in the United Nations for positions to be taken up on the basis of trading votes between different groups. That has been avoided so far in the UN's response to the Falklands crisis, but it has been asked to take only the simple stand on principle. If it was to play a larger part, the wishes and interests of the islanders could easily become lost in the intricacies of United Nations politics. Above all, there must be the fear that once an issue goes

to the UN for mediation it is very difficult to get it back again. This would be a positive advantage if the purpose were simply to find a respectable means of prolonging the process of negotiation in order to avoid armed conflict. But under present circumstances it would perpetuate Argentine control of the Falklands.

Mediation by the UN is therefore not the answer. Is there any other method of securing a just settlement, short of a much fuller military response than yesterday's affair? It should be clear by now that Argentina will respond only to pressure, not to persuasion. Mr. Haig brought to bear a degree of diplomatic pressure, but proved inadequate. The time has now come when this will need to be supplemented with economic pressure. There are two reasons why the United States ought now to be ready to impose economic sanctions once the role of mediator is no longer appropriate: to induce Argentina to make concessions and to demonstrate to British opinion that their American ally is prepared to do at least as much in a just cause as their European partners.

It would not make much sense for the United States to apply to Argentina the sanctions that it earlier imposed against Iran because, unlike Iran, Argentina has no major assets in the United States. Sanctions against Argentina could take one of two forms: restrictions against imports from that country, along the lines of those imposed by the European Community, or advice to American banks not to renew credit to Argentina.

Neither course would be painless for the United States. A trade embargo would intensify feeling against the United States in Latin America, and credit restraint would not be welcome to the banking community within the United States. But economic sanctions never are painless to impose. The United States has from time to time found it necessary to ask its allies to take action that would be disagreeable for them. Yesterday's events make it all the more important, for itself, as for its allies that it now returns the compliment.

# ANOTHER WAR: ANOTHER PEACE?

It is said that Israel's withdrawal of its last forces from the Sinai peninsula should have been marked by scenes of destruction — homes demolished, trees uprooted, toilet fittings ripped out and conditions smashed. Of course the Israeli settlers were reluctant to let them stay in settlements which their hard work had conjured from the bare desert of fifteen years ago. That is understandable. It is also understandable that Egyptians did not want to legitimize and perpetuate a foreign presence made possible by military occupation. Peaceful immigration voluntarily accepted by a sovereign state is one thing; colonization is another. In agreeing to withdraw, lock stock and barrel from all the occupied Egyptian territory in return for peace, and in sticking to that agreement in spite of all the pain and uncertainty it involved, Israel showed her better self.

The unfortunate details should not obscure the importance of what has happened. Egypt under President Sadat took the road to peace through direct negotiations. All Arab leaders before Sadat had excused themselves from taking that road, pointing out that Israel's stated positions ruled out any hope of achieving through negotiations even minimum Arab demands. Had not Moshe Dayan declared that he would prefer Sharm al-Shaikh without peace to peace without Sharm al-Shaikh? Did not Mr. Begin, even after President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in 1977, insist that under any peace treaty Israeli settlements in Sinai would remain, "linked to Israeli administration and law" and "defended by an Israeli force"? Did he not, indeed, reserve a bungalow in one of those settlements for his own retirement? Yet Israel yesterday left Sharm al-Shaikh, and all the Israeli settlements in Sinai have been abandoned. When Dayan made his remark, no one really believed that Egypt would be willing to sign a

peace treaty, with or without Sharm al-Shaikh. Once a peace treaty was actually on offer, Israel reacted quite differently.

Could other Arabs expect an analogous reaction if they presented themselves at the conference table, forswearing in advance — as Sadat did — any intentions of pursuing their quarrel with Israel further by warlike means? Would a Syrian leader, bearing the olive branch to Jerusalem, find Israel willing after all to "come down from the Golan Heights" under a peace treaty which installed a Multilateral Force and Observers on those Heights, notwithstanding so many past official declarations to the contrary, culminating in the law passed by the Knesset last December? Above all, would the Palestinians, whether represented by the PLO or by some other body, find Israel willing to allow them self-determination in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip provided they bowed in advance to international pressure and unequivocally recognized the right of Israel to exist within its pre-1967 borders?

The official Israeli answer to those questions, of course, remains firmly negative — at any rate so long as they are posed only conditionally, and by outsiders; which is the only way they will be posed in the foreseeable future since the Arab parties concerned have no hesitation in accepting this negative response at its face value. Only Egypt, by some Western countries, is urging the opposite view, and advertising its own success to fellow-Arabs as proof of the benefits of negotiation.

If Western countries are half-hearted about backing this Egyptian argument it is because they are themselves far from convinced that Israel would be as generous to Syria, or still less the Palestinians, as it has been to Egypt. Israel's response to Egypt, difficult and risky though it was, was dictated by a consistent Israeli strategy based on the assessment that Egypt is

an essential ingredient in any serious Arab threat to Israel's security. Major concessions were worth making to secure Egypt's neutrality. That once achieved, most Israeli strategists would see further concessions, even as the price of peace with the rest of the Arab world, as likely to impair Israel's security rather than enhance it.

It is probable that those Israeli strategists are wrong in the long term. Indeed the very doubts that many Israelis now feel about Egypt's sticking to the peace treaty would hardly arise if peace had been achieved with the Arab world as a whole. But as long as the all-out conflict between Israel and the Palestinians persists, Egypt's Arab loyalties and interests are going to be in conflict with her peace treaty obligations (even though the latter for the moment represent a stranger interest), and the risk of a new war from which Egypt would be unable to stand apart, or of a change of government resulting in a change of Egypt's alignment, will remain. And even if Egypt's neutrality can be counted on, Israel's present superiority over all other Arab forces combined is not necessarily a permanent phenomenon. The United States, it is true, is committed to maintaining that Israeli "qualitative edge". But the cost of doing so is rising constantly in financial terms, and could rise very steeply in political terms if it proved to be a real threat to the stability of Saudi Arabia — or even if the Saudi rulers merely decided to treat it as such and therefore moved to distance themselves from the United States by radically changing their policies.

If that moment came, and American policy had to be revised drastically in the middle of a major crisis, the consequences both for Israel and for the West could be very bad. It would be much better for both to negotiate from strength, to convince the Arabs now that the benefits of the Sadat approach are not confined to Egypt.

# Chronic disorders

From Miss Jane Edmundson

Sir, Following the recent correspondence in your columns about the problems of modern living, I should like to point out a danger of what is supposed to be a safety feature in many modern cars.

Last week I was involved in a car accident. As they were wearing seat belts, the driver and front passenger escaped unhurt, but I was thrown against the back of the driver's head-restraint and received a very nasty cut above the eye, requiring nine stitches. According to the policeman who dealt with the accident this

is not an uncommon type of injury. Would it be too much to ask for a little padding to cushion these rigid head-restraints? Yours faithfully, JANE EDMUNDSON, Flat 4, 167 West End Lane, NW6, April 21.

# Study of appeals procedures

From Mr David Jeffreys, QC, and others

Sir, We have noted with interest the recent coverage in *The Times* and elsewhere recording the concern felt in various quarters as to possible shortcomings in our procedures for reviewing criminal convictions and we have read with concern the examples of alleged miscarriages of justice which are said to have gone uncorrected by the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) and by the Home Office.

The Criminal Bar Association has been concerned for a long time about possible methods of improving the way in which the courts and the executive deal with criminal appeals and recently identified a subcommittee of the association which has been inquiring into these matters for the last six months.

We are in the process of soundings the views of numerous practitioners, officials and organizations who have practical experience of the problems involved and we are anxious to write our report and submit our recommendations as a matter of urgency. We should be most keen, therefore, to hear from anyone who feels that they have a suggestion to contribute and we are grateful to you for extending the debate.

Yours faithfully, DAVID JEFFREYS, JOHN MARRIAGE, NEVILLE SARONY, JONATHAN CAPLAN, 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, EC4, April 23.

# Darwinian evolution

From Dr Jim Dorrain

Sir, According to Mr Booker (feature, April 19) Darwin's theory of natural selection is "full of colossal holes" because no intermediate species "each readily identifiable as a link in the fossil record". This statement is worthy of the tortuous meanderings of a Tennessee fundamentalist.

Taking the marine fossil record first, the evolutionary sequence of the Mesozoic ammonites has been worked out in such meticulous detail that not only are great numbers of intermediate end species known, but they provide the most reliable key for correlating strata of this age.

Considering the equally marine environment of the Mesozoic, it would appear that new species evolved not by natural selection, but under the biological constraint that at each locus in the chromosomes of the cells of a total generation, a gene mutation takes place about once in every half-million individuals. In geological time this is a frequent occurrence.

In contrast to marine evolution, the 60 million year evolution of the horse is documented beyond all question in the fossil record: from the tiny ancestor about the size of a fox terrier, through the various stages of the horse, with flat paws, the horse grew in size and gradually came to use its middle finger more and more, i.e. it commenced to run on finger tips. Eventually, in answer to increasing aridity and the development of prairie lands, the adaptation became complete; speed, size and stamina were essential to survive and the finger became the hoof as we know it. This well documented evolutionary sequence is a beautiful example of natural selection at work.

It is of course far more difficult to find complete fossil sequences in continental rocks, where preservation is in general poor, than in well preserved marine rocks.

Had Darwin been alive when the important discoveries in cellular biology and genetics were made public, he would have been able to present practically the complete mechanics of natural selection.

Yours faithfully, JIM DORRAIN, Director, Premier Consolidated Oilfields Limited, 23 Lower Belgrave Street, SW1.

# Worship and doctrine

From the Reverend I. H. S. Stratton

Sir, Mr. Frank Field (April 16) has unwittingly stated the weakness in his own case if, as he states, "what was technically known as Series 1... was in fact the form of service used by most parishes in the Church of England for the greater part of this century". Then the Church was doing the thing that the House of Commons tried to stop it from doing when collisions occurred in December, 1927, and June, 1928, and using forms of worship approved by its own representative body but not authorized by Parliament.

Yours faithfully, IAN STRATTON, 14 Falconstone Road, Salisbury, April 19.

# Cash or crisis

From Mr George Curtis

Sir, I have considerable sympathy with the views of the people represented by Messrs Secret and Rose in their letter today (April 15). However, writing as a tenant farmer in a small way of business and as one subjected to considerable expense and labour relative to the size of my business by conservation considerations, so far as farming is concerned, I find them very naive.

Many of the sites that they are most interested in are on marginal land. It is on this land that the greatest pressures frequently occur, since it is by definition difficult to farm and as a

# British scientists in Antarctica

From the Director of the British Antarctic Survey

Sir, It is reported (*The Times*, April 21 and 22) that British Antarctic Survey (BAS) scientists have gone into hiding and are becoming increasingly worried for their own safety. I would like to set the record straight.

Four BAS personnel at a permanent station on Bird Island, some of whom were intended to winter there, are carrying on with their work. Two men occupying a field hut at Schlieper Bay have finished their summer programme here; they were due to be picked up by the Bransfield this month and are waiting to return to Cambridge.

Two girls making a wildlife film are based at a field hut in St Andrew's Bay and were also due to return home this month. When hostilities seemed imminent, three men from our Grytviken station joined them to Grytviken to support the other two. The Grytviken station is a nearby field hut at Lyell Glacier shortly before the invasion and all the others, except the base commander who, as the senior civilian authority, was in charge, were fighting broke and moved to the Church at Grytviken whaling station half a mile away across the cove.

Being civilians, my men had no place in any fighting and it was sensible for them to distance themselves from it. After the surrender the BAS base commander notified the Argentine commander of the location of the other Britishers and asked that they be collected and repatriated. This has not been done.

None of them are in hiding. I consider that the danger to them is least if they remain where they are. They have reported to me daily that they are safe and well but naturally apprehensive; some of them are also cold and uncomfortable.

The Bransfield which, in the normal course of events, would have reached South Georgia and completed this season's transfer of personnel has, for obvious reasons, been instructed not to enter South Georgia waters.

Finally, while the BAS is indisputably a safe place to be, it is a remote, isolated island, with the birds and seals as the only indigenous inhabitants, should have been the object of unprovoked aggression.

R. M. LAWS, Director, British Antarctic Survey, High Cross, Madingley Road, Cambridge, April 22.

# From Sir Donald Logan

Sir, The spotlight on the Falklands has so far shed little light on their true relationship with Antarctica.

It is misleading to describe the Falklands as Antarctic. They are much more like the Orkneys and Shetlands or even parts of Scotland, while the vast Antarctic continent some thousands miles to the south is like the higher Alps, only more so.

Nor is British sovereignty in Antarctica dependent upon our sovereignty in the Falkland Islands. British sovereignty in Antarctica arises from our early exploration and subsequent administration and occupation of part of the periphery of the Antarctic continent itself, on which is based our sovereignty over a sector extending to the Pole. France, Norway, New Zealand, Australia and Chile have also made similar claims.

The only country which seeks to benefit from the notion that sovereignty in Antarctica derives from sovereignty over territory outside Antarctica is Argentina. Other countries have not introduced this notion into Antarctica and in any case claims to sovereignty are regarded as frozen for the purposes of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959.

British territory in Antarctica was at one time included for administrative purposes in the Falkland Islands Dependencies, but since 1962 they have been

# Education cuts

From the General Secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers

Sir, I read your leader of April 13, entitled "The state's duty to educate" with considerable interest. However, your observations appeared to me to be disappointingly superficial. For instance, you say that education cannot be excluded from the necessary general requirement to cut public expenditure and that falling rolls have made it possible to cut education "hard". This ignores the fact that, in your own words, dated October 9 last you called for more investment and you specifically stated that to invest in our youth "is to invest in Britain's future".

Your statement about falling rolls completely ignores the point which is being made by her Majesty's Inspectors on more than one occasion, namely, that it would be quite wrong to cut in accordance with falling rolls because rolls do not fall evenly and to cut in the manner recommended by your leader will inevitably result in unacceptable contraction of the curriculum.

You also state that the limits to

# Perils for tourists in Catania

From Mr John Tatham

Sir, I am writing to warn you and your readers of the dangers which now exist in visiting eastern Sicily.

Catania, because of its location between Mount Etna and the sea, together with the lack of a bypass road, must be crossed by all car traffic coming from southern and western Sicily and going to the north-east. Owing to inadequate streets to handle such traffic, enormous hold-ups occur and it may take an hour to cross the city.

Catania has recently been infested with gangs of youths on motor cycles who attack cars, especially foreign-registered cars, when they are blocked in the traffic and seize any objects of value such as handbags, wallets, jewelry or necklaces and then escape down a side street. This year this crime has reached almost epidemic proportions and the local police admit that they have no means of countering it.

Only yesterday, at 11 am, my car was attacked while my wife and I were inside and it was stopped in a traffic jam. Although the doors were locked, a window was smashed with a hammer and my wife's handbag seized. Because the danger is known locally, this contained only the minimum of necessities but I have lost my car papers, which you are obliged to carry with you.

Most people, and particularly those who arrive at Catania airport and hire cars, usually lose their money and passports, sometimes within half an hour of arrival.

In the case of loss of passports, it should be noted that HMG, unlike many other governments, does not have a consulate in eastern Sicily, the only British consulate being at Palermo.

Yours faithfully, JOHN TATHAM, Hotel Times, Taormina, Sicily, April 16.

# Sports medical facilities

From Dr H. Beric Wright

Sir, Your recent article (April 8) about the need to improve sports medical facilities was both timely and apposite. Another area of possibly greater need is that of the physiological assessment of athletes in relation to their degree of training and performance potential.

Partly because of the lack of overall medical supervision in some sports, we were asked in 1980 by the British Olympic Association to provide a health screening facility for the entire, if ill-fated, British team for the last Olympics. This we did as an act of sponsorship and it did reveal medical need but also took us into the field of physiological assessment.

Britain appears to be the only major country without such a centre; Italy, for instance, has an admirable one. We are actively trying to identify enough, if necessary sponsored users, to make a unit viable. We do not need capital but do want to be assured that the centre will be used enough to pay its way. Much depends on the co-operation of the governing bodies and perhaps some financial help for their members.

A centre such as we are planning could easily be extended to include sports injuries and we already have the diagnostic facilities. It could quickly become a centre of excellence for the whole country.

I am etc, H. BERIC WRIGHT, Deputy Chairman, BUPA Medical Centre, Battle Bridge House, 300 Grosvenor Road, WC1, April 10.

# Ways across the water

From Mr E. Arlington

Sir, Your leading article (April 14) concerning the case against building a Channel tunnel refers to the Dover Harbour Board's claim to carry traffic as efficiently and comfortably and more cheaply by ferry service than by rail. We are a far-paying passenger may I say that the present system, which requires five different modes of transport, viz. train — bus — hovercraft — bus — train, plus the time taken in between, is neither efficient nor comfortable, and if it is cheap then this must be because the weary passenger is required to carry himself and his luggage over much of the journey.

Yours faithfully, E. ARLINGTON, Eglin, South Beach, Aberaeron, Dyfed, April 14.

# Chiming in concert

From Mr M. R. Payne

Sir, Professor Urry's concern about concerts interrupted by chiming (April 21) is not just a by-product of modern technology. Whilst performing Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* in Wells Cathedral earlier this week, I detected a deliberate attempt by their centuries-old clock to join the ranks of the Royal Choral Society. Although the bell and the automaton of this famous clock had been disengaged there was still a great deal of clanking taking place every quarter. This was most noticeable when the *Soul of Gerontius* was proclaiming: "But hark! upon my sense comes a fierce hubbub..."

Yours faithfully, M. R. PAYNE, 12 Parkfields, Rochester, Kent, April 22.

# Championship rules

From Mrs Mary Cordingley

Sir, If the bureaucrats who control the Wimbledon championships must have their rules, let them make a new one: "That any player who has won five times or more may enter without the qualifying matches." It is unlikely to be invoked too often.

Yours faithfully, MARY CORDINGLEY, Church Cottage, Shotesham, Norwich.







UARY  
JOHN CODY  
al American  
leader

THE ARTS

Television  
Normal  
mystery

In the house of a retired vicar, a table begins to levitate; giggles all round. Last night *Credo* (LWT) examined the state of psychiatric research in this country. "Why," the narrator asked, "do we understand so little about the paranormal?"

When I see a retired vicar, no doubt familiar with the mysteries of the Incarnation and the Resurrection, trying to raise a table to begin to wonder why we understand so little about the normal.

The programme took as its occasion the centenary of the Society for Psychical Research, an organization which adopted a resolutely Victorian attitude towards the paranormal in its attempt to find "indisputable scientific evidence" for strange phenomena. The effort goes on; *Credo* showed us an experimental centre where subjects testing the powers of thought transfer—ence were strapped to equipment which rivals that of Cape Canaveral in its complexity. The results are open to question, variously interpreted by the sceptical and the convinced. Like psychiatry, it works if you believe in it.

But there seems to be some confusion of intention among the devotees: if the paranormal is susceptible to scientific proof, it ceases to be paranormal. It is relegated to the context of ordinary knowledge. For those who wish to retain its mystery—the and the appetite for mystery often refuels such beliefs—it would be better if it remained stubbornly resistant to the apparatus of hypothesis and experiment. *Credo* itself suggested a way out of this dilemma which will please everyone: we were told that psychiatric research depends upon the attitude of the experimenter, that it deals with material which cannot be measured and which often can only be assumed.

If this is correct, then quite by accident it has anticipated the methods and material of contemporary science: you have only to turn to the Science report in this newspaper to see that molecular physics and astrophysics are dealing with phenomena just as strange and inexplicable as those of psycho-kinesis or levitation, with quarks like delicious poltergeists, black holes like ghosts in the cosmos. In fact, the more the scientific inquiry comes to depend upon the unseen and the merely hypothetical, the more the "paranormal" will be seen to be the basis of all reality. And then, by one of those strange paradoxes of human knowledge, the conventional paraphernalia of psychical research—and *Credo* covered most of the familiar ground—will become the popular image of science itself.

What is truth, after all? Of course *Credo* did not say for an answer, perhaps because there is none. Robert Nye put the same point very well in *The South Bank Show* (LWT). He is one of our finest novelists, but he put it like this: "I like to be able to lie and to fantasize." He has discovered by induction the source of all art, in myths and dreams which are more potent than any reality. Those who are trying to prove the paranormal are going in quite the wrong direction.

Peter Ackroyd

Interview: Robert Hardy

The classical style

This had better start with a declaration of faint interest, in that Robert Hardy and I are distantly related by marriage; but if both your maternal grandparents happen to have married three times, as did mine, it is hard to find many people in the South of England to whom you are not distantly related by marriage. An interviewer who ruled out all such encounters would rapidly end up talking to himself.

So much for private matters; professionally, Robert Hardy is about to make a return to the theatre after more than eight years away from television. What brings him back (to the Mermelade May 4 with previews from next Thursday) is Frith Banbury's production of *Dear Liar*, the two-hander based on the letters of George Bernard Shaw and Mrs Patrick Campbell, who is played by Susan Philips. Hardy's former "wife" in last winter's miniseries was a successful television series about Churchill in the 1930s, *The Wilderness Years*.

Perhaps as a result of that television teaming, or perhaps because *Dear Liar* has been a consistent box-office winner since it was first cobbled together by Jerome Kilby in 1957 (it has just finished another long and triumphant run in Paris with Jean Marais and Edwige Fenech), the new Banbury production has already been playing to good business on tour, one which Hardy undertook with considerable trepidation.

"Eight years is a long time to spend away from the theatre, and as the last thing I did was just to replace Alec Guinness in *Habes Coram* for his last 12 weeks, since I was involved in an altogether new stage production. And that was a disaster which opened one Christmas at the Fortune and was off by New Year's Eve. Sean Connery was cast for his last 12 weeks, Diane Cilento, and it was another two-hander. They were living in a large house in Wimbledon with no furniture at all, and when the rehearsals began to go really badly wrong Connery said perhaps it would be better if I went to live with them for a while, so that we could work through the evenings

as well, and all they had in this house was a huge glass cabinet which they said concentrated the mind wonderfully, so they used to make me sit in it every morning for twenty minutes before we started rehearsing. It didn't do a lot for the production, but it was an interesting time and I rather think my concentration has improved because of it."

This time things have been going rather better. "I was going to that Brighton and Windsor might think of us as a couple of tele-stars trying to clamber back into the straight theatre, but audiences have been very appreciative except for one lady who said she was bored. When I saw I had to bang my fist on the desk, complained about the awful noise. But it's a lot of work: two and a half hours, never off stage, ageing Shaw from 40 to 80 through his correspondence with Churchill but the Earl of Leicester in *Elizabeth I*, Prince Albert in *Edward VII*, Malcolm Campbell in *Speed King*, the eccentric hotelier in *Fothergill* (another of Hardy's many small-screen award-winners) and, on a more popular front, Siegfried in the chief trouble-shooter in *Mogul* and the German sergeant in *Manhunt*. In terms of sheer survival, and of the vast range of the character roles he has played, Hardy alone has been in British television of the 1960s and 1970s much more than Guinness was to British films of

the 1940s. But it was not originally what he meant to do with his life as an actor, and had it not been for one blazing and career-shaping row with Peter Hall he would almost certainly have been the best years of his life at either Stratford or the Vic.

The child of a military family, he started acting as an undergraduate at Oxford during the war, in the days when Nevill Coghill at that university and George Rylands at Cambridge were running what often seemed to be the academic extension-courses of RADA. With Richard Burton he went through Oxford, the Air Force in the last months of the war and then the Stratford of the late 1940s.

"We had in common a passionate desire to act, preferably in Shakespeare, and above all to redeem the notion of Prince Hal as hero. Olivier was our great idol, but to accept that role during that celebrated Vic season at the New he had thrown the whole balance of the *Henry IV* plays off-centre. They had become plays about Hotspur, and Hal was allowed to live only in his shadow. This seemed all wrong. Hardy did not get to play Hal until the 1955 season at the Vic, but he understudied Burton long before that and later played the role again for television in the first (and some would say only successful) BBC Shakespeare cycle, *An Age of Kings*.

"That was twenty years ago, and we had a much easier time than anyone trying to do Shakespeare on television today. In the first place there was an audience hungry for the classics, and willing to accept a heightened language; now all they want is naturalism. Secondly we were much less beset by techniques and machinery; it was all new, and we learnt as we went along. Doing *Henry IV* we had to cut 35 minutes out of the air during a live transmission, because we'd forgotten that it was the Queen Mother's sixtieth birthday and so we couldn't have our usual over-run. There was a sense in which the rug was always about to be pulled out from under us, but actors should be used to that and we survived."



More than that, they made the series against which all future television Shakespeare was to be judged and, usually, found wanting. But though Hardy was, by 1960, already experienced in television (suitably enough he had played *David Copperfield* in the BBC's first classic serial) his intention was to stay in the theatre. He had already done some distinguished work for Guthrie at the Vic, and made a rather less distinguished Broadway debut in an Emlyn Williams thriller: "A lovely old actor called Leo Carroll, one of those very dry Hollywood English who had

remained like a preserved oakleaf under the pressures of America, decided on the first night that he both needed cheering up so he took me to the only genuine English oyster bar in America and fed me 12 oysters and I spent the whole of the first act throwing up all over the set. So much for an American career, though I did also once briefly settle in California, for fundamentally romantic reasons, and try my luck in Hollywood where all I got was a bit in a Glenn Ford film and a lot of people thinking I must be queer because I sounded so English."

"I seem to have a television reputation as an impersonator of the famous..."

akin to relief that, while he was in California, Hardy got a summons from Guthrie who wanted him back at Stratford for the King of France opposite Edith Evans in a 1959 *All's Well*. That remarkable season he also played leading roles in the Charles Laughton *Leah*, the Olivier *Coriolanus* and the Tony Richardson *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and so when in the following year Hall took over from Byam Shaw at Stratford it seemed a pity that he should offer Hardy one of the first of the RSC's three-year contracts.

"Then, however, before we could start rehearsing, there was a major falling-out. I happened to overhear Hall at a lunch saying that he thought of me as one of the pillars of the middle of the company and somehow by then I thought that, considering the parts I'd been playing, I deserved a bit better than the middle; so I told him and Barton they should go back to Cambridge and concentrate their education and not surprisingly I've never worked for Peter Hall, or indeed at Stratford, from that day to this. I think I also said something about how much I disliked directors taking charge of entire companies; the theatre is about writers first and actors second and directors third, and they should never be allowed to transcend that unless they are of superhuman size like Guthrie. But what many are?"

Which was in its barest detail, how Stratford lost a leading actor and the BBC acquired one. Since then, Hardy has given his *Hamlet* for a summer theatre near Chicago, made West End appearances in *The Rehearsal* and *A Severed Head* and concentrated the rest of his energies on minutely-researched television documentaries on Agincourt and (more recently) Gordon of Khartoum. He has also published the definitive military history of the longbow, and if they ever do find a person sludge in his garden the lettering on it will doubtless spell out Hal rather than Rosebud. In the meantime, it would be nice if the RSC or the National awake to the classical talent they have allowed to slip out of their reach.

Sheridan Morley

Theatre

The Prince of Homburg

Cottesloe

In launching Heinrich von Heintz on the London public, the National Theatre has sensibly opted for a "new readers start here" studio production, rather than a main-house military spectacular. In its time *The Prince of Homburg* has been a star exhibit both in the Nazi repertoire and on Germany's postwar Marxist stage; and there is everything to be said for a quietly searching exploration of the text, uncoloured by any strong directorial viewpoint.

With no more than a sky-cloth and a few isolated furnishings, its narrative outline takes shape, its elegant clarity on the Cottesloe stage. An hallucinatory first scene establishes the Prince's private dream of glory; then we see him acting it out by disobeying orders at the Battle of Fehrbellin and going out to defeat the Swedes, for which he is rewarded with a death sentence. Intercession by his beloved, Princess Natalie moves the Elector to offer a reprieve if the Prince himself considers the sentence just; an offer which the

Good Aldwych

Just as there appears to be no limit to the evil men can inflict on one another, there should be no limit to our attempts to understand. It is a fashion to suggest that Hitler is beyond comprehension, and that even such serious writers as George Steiner had best leave him alone. Certainly, any serious examination deserves an equally rigorous examination from an audience, but there is a deft, telling moment in C. P. Taylor's play *Good* which sums up the censorious instinct. A book-burning Nazi asks for a translation of a French title, "Remembering the Past", responds Halder, Taylor's protagonist. The Nazi response is that that cannot be good, and he sends Prout into the bonfire.

Taylor's play, deservedly the first commercial presentation at the Aldwych since the departure of the RSC, has earned its transatlantic stardom as it sets out to show how a "good" liberal German professor becomes a good servant of the Nazis. There are flaws in the play, with a Hitler inseparably joined to Charlie Chaplin and an inarticulate Jewish intellectual as Halder's friend (given a snail-

Philharmonia/Previn

Michael Berkeley has cultivated a colourful orchestral hybrid from plainchant roots in his Gregorian *Variations*, commissioned by the Philharmonia Orchestra and given its premiere performance at the start of last Thursday's concert. They are variations not on a theme but on a style, the quotations from more than one plainchant being so diversified in rhythm, harmony and instrumentation by the resources of a symphony orchestra that a tone poem of a sort emerges.

Its varied episodes range from solemnity to syncopated swing, and from Copland to Mahler in certain associations of mood and character: prairie prospect to taverna waltz. However, there is also an individual personality developing in Berkeley's music which shows itself here in the unexpected twist of phrase or harmony just when the conventional ear is expecting some sustained development. There were moments when this had a reason, and from Copland to Mahler in certain associations of mood and character: prairie prospect to taverna waltz. However, there is also an individual personality developing in Berkeley's music which shows itself here in the unexpected twist of phrase or harmony just when the conventional ear is expecting some sustained development. There were moments when this had a reason, and from Copland to Mahler in certain associations of mood and character: prairie prospect to taverna waltz. 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(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

**Interest**

**Division**

**Strike**

**Builders**

**Video trials**

**THE**

**Bl**

**LONDON EX**

**ECONOMIC**

**DIAR**

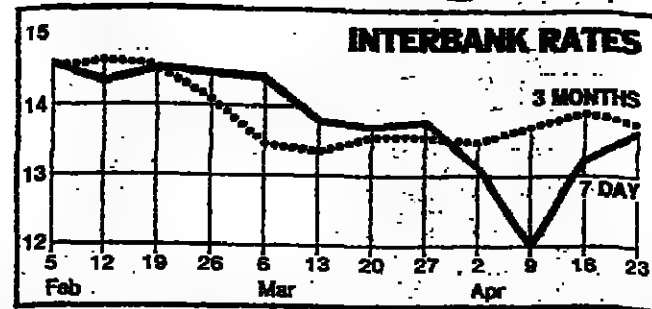
**OTHER EXC**

\* Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. d Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. l Forecast earnings. m Ex capital distribution. n Ex rights. o Ex coupon share split. p Tax free. q Price adjusted for late dealings. r Not significant data.



## BUSINESS NEWS

## Interest rates gloom



Interest rates could rise sharply if the latest developments in the south Atlantic lead to a return to sterling. Without the Falklands shadow, interest rates would almost certainly have continued downward, providing a further cut in bank base rates. Ironically, there could be additional help for United Kingdom interest rates now from the United States after the better than expected money supply figures released last Friday.

## Division over IMF role

Western industrial nations are seriously divided over the amount of financial muscle that the International Monetary Fund should be given to deficit nations. It emerged at a Pan's meeting of G7 senior officials. The United States called for the IMF to return to being a true lender of last resort. Other nations wanted an increase in quotas, in order to boost the funds lending capacity.

## Strike over Redpath sale

Workers at Redpath Dorman Long, British Steel's structural engineering subsidiary, are to stage a one-day strike today in protest at the BSC's decision to sell the company for £10m to Trafalgar House. Senior management from RDP who are members of the Steel Industry Management Association and are working out an employee buy-out scheme, will be complaining to the Office of Fair Trading that the sale is against the public interest.

## Builders see recovery signs

Britain's builders are noticing the first tentative signs of a modest recovery according to the National Federation of Building Trades Employers' annual report. The report says that the early months of 1982 have brought signs not only that the decline in national output was bottoming out, but also, that interest rates were on a firm downward path.

## Video trials

British Telecom today begins engineering trials of an international video conferencing service. BT will use the European, Orbital, Test Satellite to send video messages to the French and Italian telecommunications authorities. A full trial of the service with business customers is expected this year.

THE WEEK AHEAD  
Blue Circle boost

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 567.1  
FT 100 67.61  
FT All Share 326.70  
Bargains 14,415  
Friday's close

Blue Circle shares have been a weak market in recent months but should pick up when the cement group reports a significant return in profits during 1981 with results due on Wednesday.

There should be a modest advance at Tarmac with tomorrow's final, but among the building contractors Geo. White, the largest group in the sector, is likely to reflect the depressed state of the construction industry with its figures on Thursday.

In the first half of 1981 Blue Circle saw United Kingdom profits fall by 19 per cent, despite a cement volume fall of 20 per cent, but overseas earnings climbed 154 per cent due to a particularly strong performance in Chile. With associates' profits up 49 per cent this produced a 75 per cent increase in pretax profits to £30.9m.

Lower volume sales of cement in the United Kingdom and a declining rate of price increases will continue to be offset by

## ECONOMIC VIEW

News of British military action in the South Atlantic yesterday could well hit the pound when financial markets open today, forcing the authorities to decide whether to use Britain's reserves on a big scale to support the currency or to jack up interest rates, with the damaging consequences that may have on industry.

With all eyes on the Falklands, economic news this week will inevitably be of secondary interest. Out today are figures for the fourth quarter of last year, which will reveal how much pension funds and others were investing overseas. On Tuesday come the April unemployment figures.

These could show a small fall from the March total of 2.99 million because of seasonal factors. Figures for strikes and total employment are published by the Department of Employment on Wednesday.

## DIARY

Today: EEC finance ministers meeting, Brussels.  
Tomorrow: "Think British" conference, Regent Crest Hotel, London.  
Wednesday: British Rail annual report. Mr Norman Tabbutt, Employment Secretary, addresses Primrose League, Caxton Hall, London. Overseas travel and tourism figures (January/February).  
Thursday: Energy trends figures.  
Friday: Wales TUC conference opens. Llandudno. Car and commercial vehicle production figures (March).

## OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,333.94  
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,235.84

## Setback for nuclear power plans

By Michael Frost

New Central Electricity Generating Board forecasts of United Kingdom power demand to the end of the century are so low as to challenge the need for major additions to generating capacity over the next two decades. The figures are particularly damaging to the case for a large nuclear construction programme. The forecasts, which will be published next month, conclude that on the most optimistic assumptions for economic growth, electricity demand will expand by an average of 2 per cent a year. This is less than half the average increase during the 1970's.

At the opposite end of the CEB's range of five forecasts is the assumption of a static or shrinking economy, which would mean contraction in electricity demand. The midrange forecast that demand will go up by about 1 per cent a year is likely to be used by the Electricity Council's medium-term development plan. The plan is published annually in June and looks seven years ahead.

These projections of low demands come at a tricky time for the CEB, which is preparing evidence for the inquiry next January into the construction of the Sizewell B nuclear power station in Suffolk. Whatever the outcome of the inquiry, the new evidence is likely to shift some emphasis from how much capacity is needed to the merits of different kinds of power. The high construction costs of nuclear stations could count decisively.

## MPs favour Budget procedure reforms

By Our Economics Staff

The influential Treasury Select Committee of MPs is about to come down firmly in favour of publishing a draft Budget, containing proposals on both tax and public spending, in December each year. This radical reform of Budget procedure would enable MPs to discuss proposals before the Chancellor presented his final Budget to Parliament in the spring.

The Select Committee meets today to discuss its draft report on the subject, and the final version is likely to be published early in June. The report follows recommendations made two years ago by an independent committee chaired by the late Lord Armstrong under the aegis of the Institute for Fiscal Studies.

## Pioneers Co-operative in merger plan

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Rochdale-based Pioneers Co-operative Society, promoters of the Co-op movement, will disappear after 138 years trading, under a merger plan. The decision lies with the members of the Pioneers and the Stockport-based Norwest Society. Boards of both societies are recommending the merger which would create a £120m turnover society putting it among the top half dozen in the movement.

The historic link would not be completely severed: the new society would be called the Norwest Pioneers.

The planned merger is yet another commentary on the fortunes of about 170 co-operative retail societies. The movement has seen its market share depleted in recent years because of the rise in popularity of supermarkets.

Recession has also hit the Pioneers in the same way as it has many other societies. Though a marginal 1980 loss was followed by a slight profit in 1981, the turnover growth has since been restricted by problems at Oldham.

The Pioneers, which has two other new supermarkets, is seeking the merger path earlier than other faltering societies. Mr Rodney Aspray, Norwest's chief executive who would take over the running of the new society with the impending retirement of the Pioneers' chief executive, Mr Keith Smith, foresees development which a smaller society would have found hard to tackle.

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Talks with Gulf Oil at crucial stage  
Kuwait set to buy European refineries

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Gulf Oil, one of the world's largest oil companies, is pressing ahead with negotiations to sell the bulk of its European refining and marketing business to Kuwait. The negotiations, which would involve the sale of at least 75 per cent of the company's European downstream oil activities to Kuwait's state oil corporation, are believed to be at a crucial stage, even though the two sides have still to agree on the issue of price.

The talks, which were publicly acknowledged earlier this year by Gulf after months of speculation, were called off at one stage.

The deal, which would probably be worth about

£1,000m, would be an important development in the history of the oil industry. It would involve one of the world's leading oil companies pulling out of one of the main world markets in direct response to the chronic problem of refinery overcapacity, which has cost most oil companies millions of pounds in losses over the last two years.

It would also lead to a further step in the leading Middle East oil producers' attempt to extend their operations from production to supply and distribution. Gulf has refining and marketing interests in several European countries, including Britain, Switzerland, Italy, The Netherlands and Denmark. Its share of the oil products market ranges from about 3 per cent in Britain to nearly 10 per cent in Denmark. The European industry as a whole is suffering from 40 per cent over capacity.

In its 1981 annual report, just published, Gulf discloses that it has already sold a third of its European assets since 1977, raising \$200 million (about £115m). Disposals include its operations in France, Spain, Norway, northern Sweden and north-eastern England.

The company says its refineries in Europe operated at 46 per cent of capacity last year, compared with 62 per

cent the year before. This years capacity is expected to be pared by more than 40 per cent, allowing it to raise its refinery utilization rate to about 80 per cent.

Mr James E. Lee, Gulf chairman, says that the company has decided to pursue two main strategies, including concentrating on building up its North American oil and gas reserves and cutting costs on its unprofitable downstream activities. It is not clear whether the group's British operations, which include a refinery at Milford Haven, in South Wales are included in the planned deal with the Kuwaitis, but the Kuwaitis would like to acquire them.

Another British aluminium smelter, the 112,000 tonnes a year Anglesey Aluminium plant, will be in jeopardy if its United States owners are unable to negotiate a cheap power contract within the next few months.

Kaiser Aluminium and Chemical Corporation, the California-based group which has a two-thirds stake in the smelter, has given the clearest hint yet that it regards high electricity prices as the main threat to the plant's future.

"The power agreement for Anglesey, in Wales, if left alone, will trigger much higher power costs in the future and this must be resolved," Mr Steve Huchcraft, Kaiser's vice president and general manager in charge of aluminium, said in New York.

Closure of Anglesey Aluminium after British Aluminium's decision to shut its investment smelter in the Scottish Highlands would wipe out two thirds of the country's aluminium producing capacity leaving only Alcan's 120,000 tonnes a year plant at Lynemouth in Northumberland.

Government ministers are aware that if Anglesey collapsed, Britain would once again become a net importer of aluminium which, because of its aerospace and defence equipment applications is regarded by many countries as a matter of strategic importance.

Mr Huchcraft said the corporation's strategy for the

1980s was to develop an aluminium business that was more selective, more competitive and more profitable. "We also concluded that only those plants that show promise of being low-cost producers should be retained."

The three British smelters were built in the late 1950s as part of Mr Harold Wilson's (then Prime Minister) "white heat of technology" programme, and were given favourable terms on electricity costs that have ever since provoked controversy.

British Aluminium was to get cheap power in return for paying part of the construction costs of the Hunterston B nuclear power station in Scotland, while Anglesey's charges were to be based on the generation costs of the Dungeness B station in Kent.

But continuous delays in implementing Britain's nuclear programme which have resulted in increases in costs have thrown the aluminium companies' original calculations into disarray and have cost the generating boards dearly. The CEB has estimated that the original Alcan's contract has cost it more than £200m.

Talks between Kaiser and the CEB could begin in earnest in the next few weeks when Dungeness B finally starts to produce electricity — 10 years late and at a capital cost reckoned to be five times the original £90m estimate.



Interior of the plant, threatened by high power costs.

## Second aluminium plant at risk

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

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## HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP

## 1981 RESULTS

	1981 £m	1980 £m
Sales	1,395	1,205
Trading profit	127.5	110.8
Profit before tax	121.1	113.0
Profit after tax & minority interests	79.3	69.6
Earnings per ordinary share	40.1	35.2
Dividends per ordinary share		
First Interim	3.7p	3.0p
Recommended Final	5.6p	5.2p

The 1981 Report will be published in late May 1982, when copies will be available from the Secretary.

**HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP PLC**  
18 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LJ.

## McKechie Brothers

The improvement in our trading profit compared with the corresponding period last year was due mainly to an excellent first half from New Zealand and to better results from the U.K., with the exception of the Chemicals Division where trading conditions continue to be very difficult. Good performances were also recorded by most of our associates overseas but the South African stock holding operations (in which we now have a reduced share) felt the effects of a levelling off in activity. We do not expect any rapid changes in the U.K. where we hope to maintain a slow advance sufficient to counteract any effects of a slackening of demand overseas.

Dr. J. M. Butler, Chairman

Interim Results — unaudited	Half-year ended 31st January	Year ended 31st July
	1982	1981
Sales	£'000	£'000
Operating Profit	73,510	50,353
Share of Profits of Associates	3,458	2,247
Net Profit	2,238	3,251
Extraordinary items	3,173	3,171
Ordinary Dividend	1,135	—
Earnings per Ordinary Share	995	991
	5.2p	5.3p

Notes: (i) Interim dividend of 2.00p (1981 2.00p) per Ordinary Share making a gross equivalent of 2.85714p (1981 2.85714p).  
(ii) The appreciation on metal stocks not covered by sales contracts, and not taken into account in this Statement, amounts to £113,000 after taxation. Any adjustment required at 31st July, 1982 will be dealt with as usual by transfer to or from Stock Reserve.  
(iii) Extraordinary items relate principally to a surplus arising on reorganisation of South African associates on 1st July, 1981.

**McKechie Brothers plc** ALDRIDGE, WALSALL WS9 8DS



MARKETS ROUND-UP

# Wall St rally as inflation falls

The stock market continued to rally last week, climbing to 362.16 to reach a 12-week high. The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 18.74 points for the week, all these gains coming on Thursday and Friday.

Trading was touched off by the announcement on Friday morning that the consumer price index for March dropped 0.3 per cent, the first monthly decline since August 1981. When inflation drops, it is believed that interest rates will follow, making stocks a better investment than fixed income security.

The rally marked the sixth week in a row that the Dow had advanced, the first time since autumn 1972 that the market has risen in so many consecutive weeks. The market hit a 23-month low on March 8 when the Dow sank to 295.47.

The recovery has been led by energy stocks, strengthened by the firming of oil prices. Technology, drug and utility issues also gained. Most trading was done by large institutions. On Friday advances outnumbered declines by 1,042 to 456 and 1,318 blocks of 10,000 or more shares were traded. This number of trades is topped only by those in January 1981, when Joseph Granville, a prominent market advisor, told his clients to sell.

Forecasts are that the rally will continue to the end of the summer.

## JOHANNESBURG

### Brewery guide

A guide to the fortunes of South African Breweries, is expected this week when two of its major subsidiaries, Amstel, the furniture, clothing and shoe retailer, and OK Bazaars, the country's biggest department store chain, published their results. Satisfactory increases in earnings are expected in both cases, even though South Africa's Economic Boom is over and some experts are predicting recession by 1983.

Thus the market is anticipating the SAB's overall results will be good, particularly in its beer division — there is a shortage of it in the Johannesburg area after a strike by brewery workers although Southern Sun, the hotel chain, is producing some problems.

Meanwhile, the market has been digesting the March quarter gold mine quarterlies which have contained the expected shocks, or worse in some cases. Gencor Mines showed a big drop in earnings and in the JCI Group, Western Areas revealed that its breakeven price is \$372. Randfontein, however, which some analysts feel has been underpriced, produced better than expected results. Anglo American's Orange Free State mines performed

as well as could be expected, the market believes, and among its Transvaal mines, Elandsrand looked quite good after moving into better grade areas. Anglovaal's Harties and ET Cons were hit by big earnings drops. Another shock result was Anamint, with an interim dividend of 440 cents (630 cents) making a final of 700 cents (890).

## HONGKONG

### Sudden boost

The market broke its dull trading rising 53 points on higher turnover. The Hang Seng index closed at 1236 HK\$82m (about £24m) sharply up on Monday's very poor HK\$82m (£7.66m). The major boost was the speculation that property magnate Li Ka Ka Shing has secured a US\$200m (about £122m) loan, first appearing in the market late on Tuesday, the reports prompted overnight buying in London.

Most brokers wonder what Li wants to do with the extra cash, when his quoted vehicle, Cheung Kong, already has HK\$2,000m (£186.91m) cash on book. One theory is that this might mark the long awaited takeover of Hutchinson Whampoa, of which Cheung Kong already holds more than 40 per cent. Whatever the speculation the market was ripe for a

rally in the light of a stronger Wall Street.

## MALAYSIA

### Poll buoyancy

The Malaysian elections which returned some leading Chinese businessmen to victory, buoyed the Malaysian Holdings listed on the Singapore exchange, including Mui, Multi-purpose Holdings, Bandar Raya and Malaysian Resources.

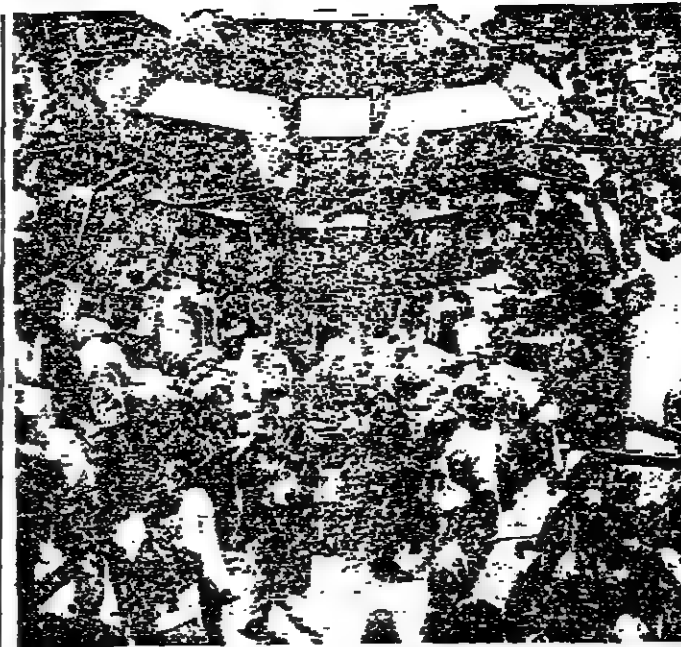
The market finished the week with a close of 763.72, a marginal gain of only 0.52 on the previous day but a 20.03 gain on the previous week's closing figure. The announcement last week that on June 1, the controversial "immediate delivery trading rules," will be lifted was welcomed by all, especially foreign based brokers who now have enough time to effect foreign deliveries.

## FRANKFURT

### War-weary

West German stock markets have decided to shake off worries about war in the South Atlantic for the time being at least.

The Commerzbank index posted a useful gain of around 10 points last week as investors drew encouragement from falling capital market interest rates and began to hope for signs of an



New York stock exchange: 12-week high

economic revival in Germany. Technical factors played a part in the upturn. Institutional selling the previous week on worries about the Falklands and the Middle East had reduced the amount of stock overhanging the market so that a revival of buying interest was rewarded with an upsurge of prices.

Higher oil prices helped the engineering and construction sectors which had been neglected in recent weeks on fears that lucrative Opec orders would soon be a thing of the past. The rally in gold prices also gave some support to Degussa, the German gold smelter, which had warned of a possible dividend cut this year.

Even though the Bundesbank decided to keep its special lombard rate at 9.5

per cent, stores, banks and motors—all of which can be expected to profit from lower interest rates—attracted buyers.

Argentine crude oil production fell 2.6 per cent in March to 15.11 million barrels compared with a year earlier. Production in the first quarter totalled 43.89 million barrels, compared with 45.05 million barrels in the same 1981 period.

Renault will lay off 3,500 workers at its car plant in Buenos Aires for the whole of next week. Volkswagens has sacked 900 workers and laid off another 1,200 while Ford will lay off 2,500 for five out of the next 15 days. These moves follow a further sharp drop in sales last month and this month.

## CAPITAL MARKETS

# Swiss broking action baffles gold market

Swiss banks and gold have always been synonymous. But the Swiss no longer dominate the gold market, not even the mystery-shrouded Russian gold business. While this has been a gradual process, the international gold trading community was amazed on Friday by a new Swiss move in the market which seemed to indicate that the Zurich banks have lost their way.

The three Zurich gold pool banks — Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corporation and Credit Suisse — are to set up a precious metals brokerage company with a registered office in Zurich.

"Unless they have some deeply hidden and clever plan that none of us can understand, we just cannot fathom what they are up to. How can a brokerage company help them to bring up all sorts of conflicts of interest between brokers and principals. In London the lines are clearly defined, whereas, here, customers are going to be wary of doing business if

Hongkong's expansion in the gold market started the pressure on the Swiss banks. That was followed by the growth of business in New York and the recovery of confidence in London (which had originally been lost in the quarrel with South Africa). The London gold futures market, which opened last week, may also stimulate more bullion trading in London.

Swiss banks have traditionally been "long" of gold. In the great crash, as gold came

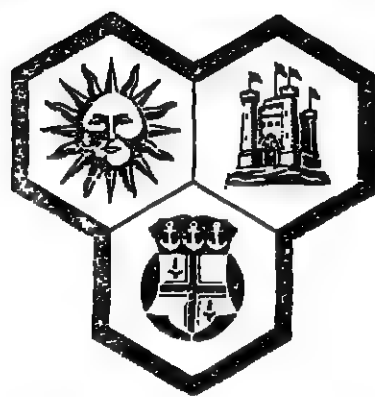
tumbling down from \$850, the banks and their customers lost a lot of money, as they were caught with large stocks and positions. Heads rolled, investment and trading strategies became very conservative, and the young traders left to go to the thriving new clear market. Zurich was no longer competitive.

What the Swiss need to do, sat dealers in the new centres, is appoint new top managers and given them greater freedom to trade and give advice. It is no good merely starting offices in the new centres — New York, Hong Kong and London are all areas in which the Swiss banks have opened for business. The criticism is that the staff are either not allowed to develop, or just do not have the flair to pull back lost business in Russia, the Middle East and South Africa.

Zurich believed its supremacy was damaged by a turnover tax on physical transactions — a Swiss specialisation in the bullion market — about two years ago. The Swiss authorities' decision to exempt central bank transactions, taken a few months ago, was seen as a sign of their growing concern at the loss of gold business.

Mr Hubert Baschnagel, Swiss Bank Corporation director said the new brokerage firm, which will open later this summer, will be in a position to quote very narrow prices. But it will not be in the gold futures market.

Sally White



# SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

## Comments by the Chairman - Lord Aldington

We have to report a large underwriting loss. Despite this our total profit before tax amounted to £70.9m compared with £69.3m in 1980 and, after tax and minority interests, net earnings were 84.8p per share compared with 83.6p per share in the previous year.

I referred last year to the deteriorating underwriting conditions in most parts of the world. Indeed, this deterioration has continued and in some places intensified. The buoyancy of investment income has been taken by some to be a proper compensation for underwriting losses. High interest rates consequent upon high and continuing inflation certainly go some way to meeting the higher cost of claims caused by the same inflation. But they do not go the whole way and in our opinion an insurance company like Sun Alliance & London must continue to set itself a target of an underwriting profit in normal times.

The truth is that it is not only the increased costs and prices consequent upon inflation or the reluctance of people to increase sums insured in line with inflation which have caused the underwriting losses. All over the world new risks are being underwritten at rates which allow nothing for the inevitable uncertainty of their eventual cost.

Furthermore, claims in many established classes of insurance are much higher than were expected and judicial awards of compensation for personal injury have grown enormously. In many countries the incidence of arson, criminal damage and burglary has increased greatly. In these circumstances it is madness for underwriters to compete with each other for business at inadequate rates of premium. Moreover, at times of recession as now, the amount of business on offer is not expanding and in some areas is decreasing. The excessive capacity in the market to which I have referred before presents responsible underwriters with a serious challenge: the maintenance of a share of the market cannot be secured without accepting too low rates of premium. But those who are seeking to increase their share of the market at such times by driving the rates of premium catastrophically downwards are, I believe, causing enormous damage to the market, the insuring public and, of course, themselves.

The continuing deterioration in the reinsurance market is a matter of great concern to the entire world-wide insurance community. Increasingly, the credibility of a growing part of the excessive reinsurance capacity is being questioned and there are serious doubts whether, in the event of a major catastrophe, some claims by ceding insurers upon reinsurers would be met.

### Operations

Against this background our own results, although disappointing to us, might have been worse.

Much of our international business was unprofitable with considerable underwriting losses in Canada and the U.S.A. and, for the second year, disastrous losses in Australia. Reinsurance business also deteriorated markedly.

Against this, our home business improved, helped by the mild winter of 1980/1981 and also by releases from outstanding loss reserves in the liability classes relating to earlier years. Just before Christmas, however, this improvement largely disappeared when severe winter weather cost us some £4.4m in the U.K. alone.

The 1979 Marine and Aviation year now closed was unprofitable and the subsequent open years are not running as well as we should like. Nevertheless, our reserves in the Fund remain adequate and no transfer from Profit and Loss Account was needed.

Our Life Division has again produced a larger surplus. Their reorganisation and vigorous marketing has steadily improved their share of the market in recent years. In 1981 the unit-linked funds showed outstanding investment results.

Investment income in the general funds increased encouragingly from £81.5m to £101.1m, a rate of growth of 24% or, eliminating the effects of exchange movements, 18%.

In addition, there was a further increase in the general funds in the surplus of market over book values of our investments with a rise of £60m to £390m. This gain is not reflected in our Profit and Loss Account.

### Dividend

The Directors have resolved to declare a total dividend of 43p per share — an increase of 30.3% over that paid for 1980. An interim dividend of 19.5p per share was paid in January last and the final dividend of 23.5p will be paid on 5th July next.

The increased dividend leaves some £20.6m to be retained in the business and our solvency margin at 92% provides a springboard for expansion when we see profitable opportunities.

During many of these last ten years dividend restraint has been in force but your Board has always been keenly conscious of the effect of inflation on the shareholders' income. Despite somewhat disappointing results we are pleased to be able, for the third successive year, to declare increased dividends that more than match the year's rate of inflation and thus restore to shareholders in real terms the dividend level paid in earlier years.

### Outlook

Looking ahead, we do not expect that the excessive competition in insurance markets will be eliminated in the near future. Nor can we expect a sharp increase in world economic activity in 1982. The difficulties in the insurance market we have seen overseas in the past few years have already spread into the United Kingdom. We shall certainly continue to do our best to discourage severe rate cutting and we have taken steps to reduce escalating expenses by a major reorganisation of our home business started in the middle of 1981.

No one can be unmindful of the very bad weather which we had in January following that in December to which I have already referred. The claims on us from the January weather are proving considerably more costly than those in December, but as a result of the steps we have taken in the last few years to strengthen our Personal account we are in a much better position to face the year. Other steps we have taken at home and overseas will strengthen our defences against the difficult conditions throughout our market.

The problems which confront us and insurers generally are serious and sometimes daunting — a real test of management's nerve and skill.

## Summary of Results

	1981 £m	1980 £m
Premium Income		
General Insurance	703.6	599.2
Long-term Insurance	173.3	143.3
	<b>876.9</b>	<b>742.5</b>
General Insurance Underwriting Result	(36.8)	(18.4)
Long-term Insurance Profits	6.1	5.4
Investment Income	101.1	81.5
Other Income	0.5	0.8
Profit before Taxation	70.9	69.3
Taxation	28.7	27.8
Profit after Taxation	42.2	41.5
Minority Interests	0.4	0.3
Profit attributable to Shareholders	41.8	41.2
Dividend	21.2	16.3
Profit Retained	20.6	24.9
Earnings per Share	84.8p	83.6p
Dividend per Share	43.0p	33.0p

The Annual General Meeting of Sun Alliance and London Insurance plc will be held on 26th May, 1982 at the Head Office, Bartholomew Lane, London EC2N 2AB.

## APPOINTMENTS

Mr Anthony Metherell has been appointed chairman of James Walker, Gilson & Silvestri. Due to ill health Mr Gerald Sanders has retired as chairman but remains a director.

The new production director of Horsell Graphic Industries is Mr Christopher Phillips.

Mr John Egan has been appointed as non-executive director of JCB Sales. Mr Egan is chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars.

Mr Leslie Randall is appointed general manager of Usher-Walker and has been elected to the board.

Mr Sidney Marks has been elected life president of M.Y. Dart. Mr Paul Marks has been appointed chairman in place of Mr Marks, who will remain a non-executive director of the company.

Brostrom Cargo (UK) has Mr Ron Corderoy deputy managing director. He continues as administration manager of the Brostrom (UK) group of companies including Brostrom Cargo (UK), Neptun and Travel Lloyd.

STICK THIS ON YOUR WINDSCREEN AND READ IT EVERY TIME YOU PAY THE PETROL ATTENDANT

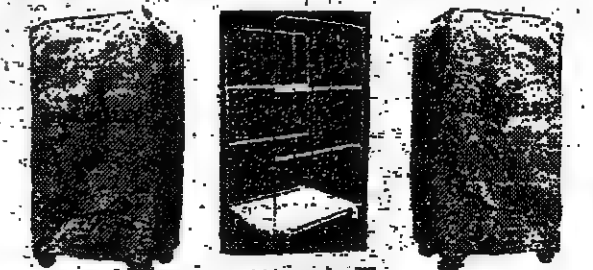
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BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTERNATIONAL



# How a'Court caught the City on the hop

## ARGENTINA

The New York Federal Reserve's supply of \$100 notes to banks has doubled, mostly for transport to Argentina. Peso deposits in Argentine banks have fallen about 5 per cent since the country seized the Falkland Islands and these would normally be exchanged for dollars by depositors. But the Government banned sales of foreign currency and gold on the day the Falklands were taken.

## UNITED STATES

The current oil glut should not be a cause for concern, says Mr Dennis O'Brien, deputy assistant secretary for international affairs at the energy department, said. The aluminium industry, appears on the verge of seeking union help in trimming its costs. "I would suppose the companies are laying the cards on the table, and the unions know that the industry is in a terrible shape," industry analyst Mr George Cleaver of Merrill Lynch Company in New York said.

## JAPAN

Toray Industries is to produce and market polyethylene terephthalate (PET) under a joint agreement with Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine. The concern will be 35 per cent owned by Toray and 65 per cent by the French partner.

## NORWAY

Norway has decided to open six new blocks off its northern shores for oil exploration.

### Base Lending Rates

ABN-AMRO	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Commerzbank	13%
C. Hoare & Co.	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

\* 7 day deposit on sum of £100,000 and over 11.5%  
£250,000 and over 11.75%

## Philip Robinson

examines the controversial 'two-tier' bid for Associated Communications Corporation and predicts that it is unlikely to be allowed to happen again.

Who understands the complexities of offer documents. What is exercising the minds of the merchant bankers — who earn their fees thinking up bright new ideas on how to attack and defend in bid battles — is the potential danger of the two-tier offer.

Their objections stem from the premise that the City code on takeovers and mergers is being broken in spirit. It was set up 14 years ago to stop preferential treatment for shareholders to bring order to bids, and to make as simple as possible the decision whether to accept or reject a bid.

But the crucial point of any two-tier offer is at what point the higher price ceases to be available. Had the panel not imposed the need for 14 days' notice of it being withdrawn in the ACC battle, Mr Holmes a'Court could have ended up paying 95p a share.

If his pattern is followed, for the higher of two prices to be paid in a bid, holders of 90 per cent of the shares must accept by the first closing date — normally 21

## days after the posting of the offer document.

It is extremely rare for the 90 per cent to be attained in that time. Professional investors are renowned for waiting almost to the last minute before they accept.

Had the 14-day rule not been there, Mr Holmes a'Court could have stated that the conditions for the higher offer had not been met and, with the more than 50 per cent of acceptances which he had at that time, declared himself the new owner at the 95p level.

In approving the two-tier bid the panel, which first defined the higher price as being in the same class as a cash alternative, later changed its mind and viewed it as an "alternative offer". This appears to be another precedent.

The two-tier bid also does not seem to bear examination when rule 35 of the code is applied. That says that when an offer fails to become unconditional in all respects within the offer period or is withdrawn, no further bid or share-buying shall be made within 12 months of the final closing date.

In circumstances where the higher offer fails, to give the bidder the chance of a second bite of the cherry immediately, it would appear to infringe this section of the code.

Mr Holmes a'Court's intention with ACC was quite clear. He said he did not

## mind whether he got all the shares, or just enough to win control.

He could have achieved that with one simple offer, even stripping out the added complication of ACC's two classes of shares.

Instead, with panel approval, he chose a two-tier offer which worked as a shut-out bid, which the panel and the City's ultimate



Going a'court: How Robert Holmes a'Court wooed ACC shareholders

watchdog, the Council for Securities Industry worked hard to erase last year. At that time the panel and CSI were attempting to stop quick-fire bids, by preventing a predator being able to buy large blocks of shares through the Stock Market and gain control of the target company before it had time to respond.

## WEEKLY LIST OF FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Price	Yield	Dividend
Admiral	100	10.00	10.00
Anglo	100	10.00	10.00
Bank of London	100	10.00	10.00
Barclays	100	10.00	10.00
BCCI	100	10.00	10.00
Commerzbank	100	10.00	10.00
C. Hoare & Co.	100	10.00	10.00
Lloyds Bank	100	10.00	10.00
Midland Bank	100	10.00	10.00
Nat Westminster	100	10.00	10.00
TSB	100	10.00	10.00
Williams & Glyn's	100	10.00	10.00

## Enrolment prices (yields and premiums)

Stock	Price	Yield	Premium
Admiral	100	10.00	10.00
Anglo	100	10.00	10.00
Bank of London	100	10.00	10.00
Barclays	100	10.00	10.00
BCCI	100	10.00	10.00
Commerzbank	100	10.00	10.00
C. Hoare & Co.	100	10.00	10.00
Lloyds Bank	100	10.00	10.00
Midland Bank	100	10.00	10.00
Nat Westminster	100	10.00	10.00
TSB	100	10.00	10.00
Williams & Glyn's	100	10.00	10.00

## Business Editor

# Latin America: bankers' dilemma

Whatever the outcome of the Falklands crisis, much damage will have been done to the Argentine economy and its already shaky standing in the eyes of international bankers. The episode has thrown off course the attempts by Economy Minister Dr Roberto Alemann to tackle Argentina's 130 per cent inflation rate by chopping back government borrowing and thus the need to print money. The stability of the present junta must also be in doubt and, with it, the will to make the painful readjustments necessary for the economy.

More than anything, though, the Falklands crisis has served to highlight the present economic problems of the debt-ridden Latin American economies and make bankers reassess their lending policies. Some good may come of that.

Some Latin American economies such as Brazil have, with varying success, been tackling their problems, and well before the Falklands crisis bankers were beginning to show their concern with tighter terms and higher spreads for Latin American borrowers.

However, the uncertainty caused by the combination of Argentine military action and British economic sanctions — designed to restrict new credit to Argentina while allowing cash to flow freely out of the country — has been enough to cut off virtually all external credit to Argentina. There are signs that the ability of other Latin American borrowers to raise credit has also been harmed.

The dangers of this soon become apparent when borrowers need to roll-over loans or raise fresh ones just to service their debts. Argentina, Brazil and Mexico between them have an estimated gross borrowing requirement of about \$52,000m this year. Even this excludes short-term credits normally rolled-over as a matter of course.

One again, banks reached the stage where despite being heavily exposed to some sovereign borrowers, they may precipitate the very crisis they are seeking to avoid if they cut back on lending. During the 1970s Japanese and then Arab banks helped meet the demand as other banks reached their country limits. But that required confidence in the borrower, and confidence in sovereign borrowers from the Eastern bloc to Latin America has been badly shaken over the past year.

In Brazil growth rates of 6.7 per cent in 1979 and 7.9 per cent in 1980 gave way to 3.5 per cent in 1981, the first decline since the 1930s — while Mexico, which still managed an 8.1 per cent rise in gdp in 1981, may see the rate of growth halved this year.

Declining levels of investment in Latin America will also harm growth prospects; inflation remains uncomfortably high in most of the major economies and export growth was eased, as external borrowings have continued to increase.

### Lending by nine largest US banks (as % of capital at June 1981)

Bank	% of capital
Brazil	11.5
Mexico	12.6
S. Korea	7.5
Argentina	5.7
Philippines	3.8
Taiwan	4.7
Total	45.7
All non-oil developing countries	64.7

Source: Bankers Trust

## NESTLÉ S.A.

### Cham and Vevey (Switzerland)

THE 115TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS is to be held at 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, 13th May 1982, at the "Palais de Beaulieu" LAUSANNE (SWITZERLAND)

### AGENDA

1. Approval of the Accounts for 1981 and the Annual Report.
2. Release from responsibility of the Board of Directors and of the Management.
3. Decision regarding the appropriation of the net profit.
4. Elections in accordance with the Articles of Association.

The owners of bearer shares may obtain their cards giving admission to the general meeting (with a proxy) at the Company's Transfer Office in Cham up to Monday 10th May 1982 at noon, at the latest. The cards will be delivered against the statement of a bank that the shares are deposited or upon deposit of the shares in the offices of the Company where they will remain blocked until the day after the general meeting.

The report Nestlé 1981 with the Annual Report and Loss Account with comments, the Auditors' Report and the proposals for the appropriation of profits, is available to the holders of bearer shares as from 29th April, 1982, at the Registered Offices at Cham and Vevey, and as from 3rd May at the Offices of the Paying Agents of the Company.

The holders of registered shares whose names are entered in the Share Register will, within the next few days, receive at their last address communicated to the Company, an envelope containing the Notice for the General Meeting, together with a form comprising an application for obtaining the card giving admission to such meeting as well as a proxy. On the other hand, the aforesaid Report will be dispatched a few days later.

The shareholders are requested to address any correspondence concerning the General Meeting to the Transfer Office of the Company at Cham (Switzerland).

The Board of Directors  
Cham and Vevey,  
26th April 1982

## REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

### PORT OF BISSAU

The Government of Guinea-Bissau requested credits and loans from the World Bank, the Kuwait Fund, the OPEC Fund, the Arab Bank for Economic Development of Africa and other co-financiers to finance a port project at Bissau. The proposed project is expected to include:

1. Construction of a new deep water berth of reinforced concrete deck and piles.
2. Repair of the existing commercial berth of reinforced concrete deck and piles.
3. Rehabilitation of five river ports.
4. Provision and installation of navigation aids; and
5. Construction of a building for port apartments and offices in Bissau.

The tender documents are being prepared by the consultants, NEDECO, Amersfoort, PO Box 85, The Netherlands, and are expected to be ready for tendering in July 1982. Contractors with adequate experience in constructing and repairing similar works may send a copy of their prequalification document in English or French to the following address:

The Director General of Transport,  
Ministry of Transport and Tourism,  
PO Box 306,  
Bissau,  
Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Prequalification documents should reach the above address before 12 noon on Friday May 28 1982, and should include adequate information on the contractor's nationality, address, telephone and telex numbers, commercial registration, previous experience in port construction and repair, available equipment, financial position and curricula vitae of main staff. Since the repair of the existing reinforced concrete commercial berth is an integral part of the project, unless the contractor is experienced in such repair work, he should associate with another experienced firm to carry out this work. In such case, the prequalification documents for this firm should be attached to those of the main contractor.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lowest Lane, London EC3R 3EB Telephone 01-621 1212

### The Over-the-Counter Market

Company	Price	Yield	Dividend
1,293 Asa Ind Ltd	130	7.7	10.0
4,226 Airereng Group	73	6.4	11.6
1,168 Armitage & Rhodes	44	8.8	3.7
12,720 Bardon Hill	200	4.3	9.7
1,338 CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	11.7	14.7
4,798 Deborah Services	82	6.0	9.7
4,111 Frank Horsell	76	6.4	8.4
10,979 Frederick Parker	54	6.4	8.4
3,895 George Blair	36	7.3	6.9
2,516 Isis Conv Pref	108	15.7	14.4
2,905 Jackson Group	99	7.0	7.1
15,536 James Burroughs	113	8.7	8.2
2,489 Robert Jenkins	64	5.3	9.8
3,248 Scruttons	150	10.7	6.7
3,881 Telford	134	8.0	18.8
2,184 Twinkl 15% ULS	25	3.0	12.0
3,815 Uniflow Holdings	80	6.4	8.0
10,124 Walter Alexander	231	14.5	6.3
5,391 W. S. Yates	231	14.5	6.3

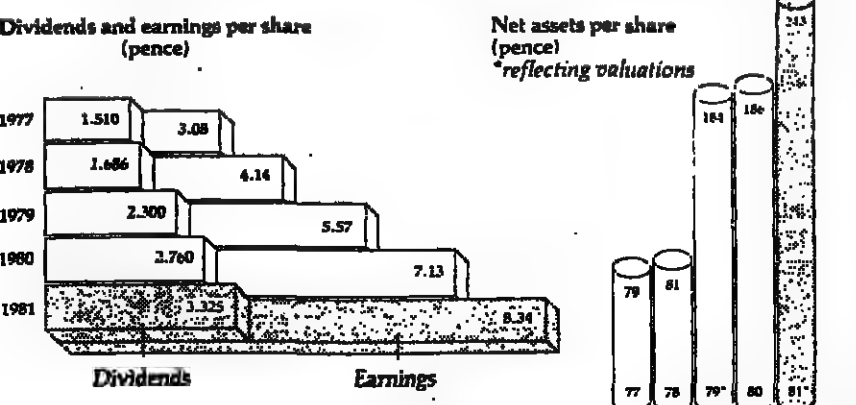
Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

# Slough Estates predicts a brighter future

Pre-Tax Profits increase	17.8%
Earnings per Share increase	17.0%
Dividends increase	20.0%

One for Four Scrip Issue and forecast of maintained dividend.

For the year ended 31st December 1981, Slough Estates plc increased pre-tax profits by 17.8% from £11,431,000 to £13,467,000 including a profit of £852,000 on the realisation of an investment in Bank America Realty Investors.



This figure was achieved during a year marked by the continuation of the very severe recession and of the high interest rates that have affected the demand for premises in all markets.

The United Kingdom  
In the U.K. some 270,000 sq ft of new industrial floor space was constructed — a lower figure than in recent years reflecting the state of the market.

New construction has largely been concentrated in the South of England where demand has remained more buoyant than in other parts of the country.

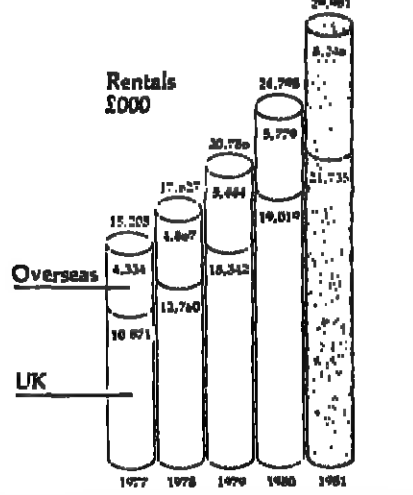
The group holds an inventory of 79 acres of land for future development. Much of this is located in the South East of England and West along the M4 and it is expected that these locations will continue to attract new investment.

The major modernisation of the power station has been completed and from the

been completed with 37% of the accommodation leased.

The Canadian company has had another good year with profits rising by 25%. The 54,000 sq ft office development at Markham is complete and 75% occupied. An additional fifteen acres of land in Toronto has been acquired.

In the United States, the Riverview Plaza is now fully open. The major office project at 33 West Monroe Street, Chicago is complete and full rental income will benefit the group in 1982.



Finance  
The group ended the year with £11.5m of cash and with adequate banking facilities available for the current development programme and for the acquisition of new projects.

Prospects  
Many aspects of the recession are still with us; despite this there are some positive signs of improvement. The group is represented in locations that will continue to out-perform the average and is well placed to respond to better conditions in the future.

We have the land resources, the expertise and the financial strength. For 1982 improved rental income is expected in the U.K. from reviews, reversions and new projects. Overseas prospects are also improving thanks amongst other things to the leasing of the Brussels office block.

I am confident that subject to no unforeseen circumstances arising we will be reporting a significant rise in pre-tax profits and anticipate increasing the effective distribution by 25%.

NIGEL MOBBES  
Chairman.

# SLOUGH ESTATES

Helping Britain get back to work











## Boycott forgotten as Ferraris shine in two-car duel

From John Blunsden, Imola, Italy, April 25

It only took two cars to make a motor race. This was the message which Ferrari driver Didier Pironi and Gilles Villeneuve, delivered to the 500,000 fans here this afternoon during the 60-lap San Marino Grand Prix.

Having seen the second of the Renaults — their only serious challengers — expire in flames from a failing engine during the forty-fifth lap, Pironi and Villeneuve delighted the crowd by leading for the lead as though their whole careers depended on it.

In the end, the prize went to Pironi, much to the annoyance of Villeneuve who had retaken the lead on the penultimate lap. He must have felt that he had done enough to take the winner's laurels.

Several laps earlier, the Ferrari team had held out the "take it easy" signal. They feared that their men, who were having to cope with deteriorating tyres and brakes, might see each other off and hand the victory to the Tyrrell of Michele Alboreto, which was nearly a minute behind them at that stage.

Only 14 cars began the race following a boycott by the majority of teams from the British-based Formula One Constructors' Association. They were protesting at the disqualification from the Brazilian Grand Prix of Nelson Piquet and Keke

Rosberg. It followed protests by Ferrari and Renault that water storage tanks on the two drivers' cars helped them sidestep the 55kg minimum weight ruling.

But for a Ferrari driver in front of his home crowd, too much was at stake to let go lightly.

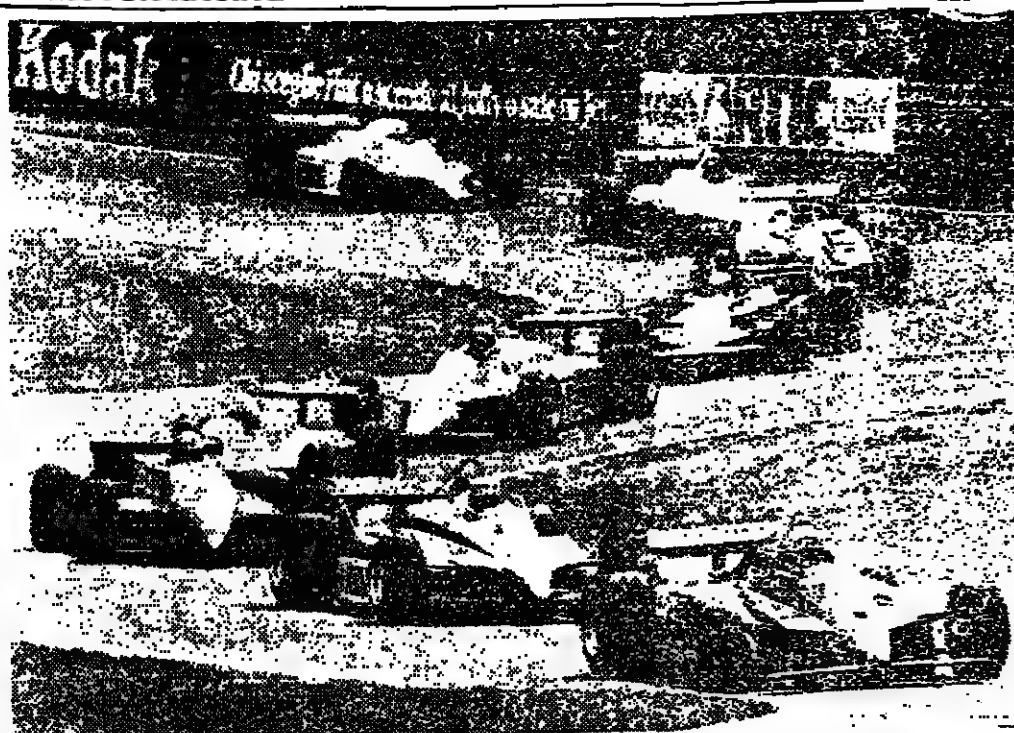
Pironi carved his way past his team partner at the last realistic corner for overtaking. There was insufficient track remaining for Villeneuve to deliver his reply.

The crowd loved it. It was only far that they should be able to cheer an Italian victory, for in terms of a 96-minute motor racing spectacle they had been badly short-changed. In the end they had a lot to be happy about — Ferrari first and second; an Italian driver third; another Italian car (Jean-Pierre Jarier's Osella) fourth; and another Italian driver, Teo Fabi, seventh.

At last in his Toleman behind the ATS-Ford of Eliseo Salazar and Manfred Winkelhock. The last three all had to make pit stops along the way.

It was Arnoux's Renault, which started in pole position, which set the early pace. It held a narrow lead over the two Ferraris until lap 27 when Villeneuve squeezed by. But four laps later, Arnoux regained the lead and remained there until his tanking engine oil ignited spectacularly. His team colleague, Alain Prost, currently the pro-

### MOTOR RACING



Pironi in a Ferrari leads a depleted field to win the San Marino Grand Prix

visional leader before he retired at the pits with engine trouble.

There was a wretched luck for the two British drivers in the race. Derek Warwick's Toleman retiring on the warm-up with an elusive electrical failure, later traced to a faulty battery, and Brian Henton's Tyrrell broke its transmission as it left the starting line. However, the ability of Alboreto, Tyrrell's team leader, to keep well within one second each lap of the leaders for much of the race underlined again both his own growing stature and the improving calibre of his car.

It was a pity that much of the

goodwill this team had attracted by coming to Imola, to please their Italian sponsor and the crowd, was dissipated overnight by a furious protest by Ken Tyrrell against all the turbo-charged cars including the British Tolemans. He argued that they were in breach of the regulations which only permit mechanically driven superchargers, not exhaust-driven turbo-chargers. As turbo-chargers have been raced for several seasons, it was no surprise that the protest was rejected.

With both Alfa Romeos retiring early the field was reduced to only eight cars before half distance.

RESULTS: 1, D Pironi (Ferrari), 60 laps 1 hour 36 minutes 36.887 seconds — 116.83 mph; 2, G Villeneuve (Ferrari), 1 hour 36 minutes 39.253 seconds; 3, M Alboreto (Tyrrell-Ford), 1 hour 37 minutes 46.571 seconds; 4, J P Jarier (Osella-Ford), 59 laps; 5, E Salazar (ATS-Ford), 57 laps; 6, T Fabi (Toleman-Hart), 52 laps (unclassified).

WORLD PLACINGS: Drivers — 1, Prost 18 pts; 2, Lauda 12; 3, Alboreto and Pironi 10; 5, Rosberg and Watson 8; 7, Henson and Villeneuve 6; 9, Fabi, Mansell and Arnoux 4; 12, Jarier 3; 13, Salazar, Winkelhock and De Angelis 2; Constructors — 1, Renault 22; 2, McLaren-Ford 20; 3, Ferrari 18; 4, Williams-Ford 14; 5, Tyrrell-Ford 10; 6, Lotus-Ford 8; 7, ATS-Ford and Brabham-Ford 4; 8, Osella-Ford 3.

INDIVIDUAL: 1, Pironi-Peczek (Poland), 5,473; 2, A Dombator (USSR) 5,385; 3, G Rehbain (West Germany) 5,381; 4, R Piquet (GB) 5,264; 5, S Soderby (GB) 5,155; 6, M Mansell (GB) 5,145; 7, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 8, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 9, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 10, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 11, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 12, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 13, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 14, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 15, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 16, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 17, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 18, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 19, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 20, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 21, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 22, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 23, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 24, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 25, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 26, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 27, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 28, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 29, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 30, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 31, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 32, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 33, J P Jarier (France) 5,134; 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**RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES**

**IN NEED OF AN EXCITING CAREER?**

I have vacancies for 8 to 10 experienced salesmen in the South East. They will be responsible for selling a range of products to business and domestic customers. The successful candidates will receive a competitive salary and a generous commission. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**PATRICIA ROBERTS** requires experienced salesmen for her new range of clothing. She is looking for people who are confident, energetic and have a proven track record in sales. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**FRUIT PICKING CAMPS** for students from mid-June to mid-August. New recruits for the 1982 season. The camps are held in the Cotswolds and the Lake District. They offer a chance to earn money, meet new people and enjoy the outdoors. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**DOCTOR WANTED** to replace Medical Director of a large, busy, multi-specialist hospital. The successful candidate will be responsible for the medical services of the hospital. They will be expected to have a high level of experience and a proven track record in hospital management. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**LONDON FLATS**

**QUIET CENTRAL PATIO FLAT**

Purpose-built modern ground and first floor flat with own entrance. The flat is situated in a quiet residential area. It has a large patio and a modern kitchen. The flat is available for rent. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**COUNTRY FLATS**

**Brighton PENTHOUSE FLAT**

Modern penthouse flat in a prime location. The flat has a large terrace and a modern kitchen. It is available for rent. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**OVERSEAS PROPERTIES**

**FOR SALE:** Beautiful house in the Cotswolds. The house has a large garden and a modern kitchen. It is available for sale. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**MEMORABLE SON PANG** has a large number of properties for sale. The properties are located in various parts of the country. They range from small cottages to large houses. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS**

**HOUSEKEEPER**

A domestic housekeeper is required for a large house. The successful candidate will be responsible for cleaning and maintaining the house. They will be expected to have a high level of experience and a proven track record in housekeeping. If you are interested, please contact me on 01-462 4102.

**PUBLIC NOTICES**

**CHARITY COMMISSION** has received a petition from the Charity Commissioners for the purpose of winding up the Charity of the Holy Trinity, London. The petition was presented to the Charity Commissioners on 15th April 1982. The Charity Commissioners have appointed a Receiver to manage the affairs of the Charity. The Receiver is Mr. J. H. Smith. The Receiver has the honor to inform you that the Charity of the Holy Trinity, London, is being wound up. The Charity has a large number of properties and a large number of people who are dependent on the Charity for their livelihood. The Receiver has the honor to inform you that the Charity has a large number of properties and a large number of people who are dependent on the Charity for their livelihood. The Receiver has the honor to inform you that the Charity has a large number of properties and a large number of people who are dependent on the Charity for their livelihood.

**EDUCATIONAL**

**GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AUSTRIA**

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**LEGAL NOTICES**

**NOTICE OF INTENTION TO PRESENT A PETITION TO THE COURT**

The Charity Commissioners have received a petition from the Charity Commissioners for the purpose of winding up the Charity of the Holy Trinity, London. The petition was presented to the Charity Commissioners on 15th April 1982. The Charity Commissioners have appointed a Receiver to manage the affairs of the Charity. The Receiver is Mr. J. H. Smith. The Receiver has the honor to inform you that the Charity of the Holy Trinity, London, is being wound up. The Charity has a large number of properties and a large number of people who are dependent on the Charity for their livelihood. The Receiver has the honor to inform you that the Charity has a large number of properties and a large number of people who are dependent on the Charity for their livelihood.

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY / Baron Phillips**

**The surprise from the Pru**

The sale by the Prudential Assurance Company of its Central Cross office building in London's Tottenham Court Road, is a remarkable event in the capital's property market and a milestone in the block's 15 year chequered history.

Prudential's decision to put the building on the market for an asking price of £45m, is surprising, the giant insurance group, with £2,500m worth of property, is not known for selling its assets. This is the largest single sale ever made by the Prudential in its century-long involvement in property investment.

Central Cross is the sixth biggest building owned by the Prudential, extensive assets.

Mr Peter Green, the group's joint chief surveyor, had alleged fears that such a substantial sale indicates a disengagement with long-term property investment. He said: "Through this is undoubtedly a substantial sale, in the context of total property investments it represents more than a fine tuning of the portfolio."

But Mr Green has made it clear that while the Prudential has been a great holder of buildings and investments in the past, he wants to dispose of more assets.

Over the last 24 years the Prudential has disposed of about £45m worth of property with more than half of that total sold in 1981. Considering the overall size of the portfolio, sales of this level are small beer and the figures are diluted even further when it is realised that about £10m accounts for a number of mansion flat blocks which have been acquired by tenants.

Mr Green will not reveal the size of the present disposal programme, but he is clearly keen to move cash which can be used either for upgrading existing properties or for development.

Central Cross has had a troubled and colourful history. The site was acquired about 15 years ago by the Prudential from the Gort Estate and was originally developed in conjunction with EMI as the music and records group's new headquarters. But financial troubles at EMI and the subsequent takeover by Thorn, to form Thorn EMI, stopped plans to use the building.

Under the development agreement, EMI leased the entire building for 35 years from June 1979, with a provision to extend the lease to a maximum of 140 years.

**LEGAL APPOINTMENTS**

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Scotlands-based solicitors. Established since 1897. Located near Nottingham with easy access to M1. Freehold site of 8 acres. Modern specialised plant and machinery for velours, towelling and knitted and brushed fabrics. Turnover for 1981-£2.9m. Long established customer connections. For further information please contact: A. R. Houghton, TOUCHÉ ROSS & CO., Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4. Telephone 01-353 8011. Telex: 261064.

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## 01-275 1172



**Edited by Peter Dear**

ITV/LONDON

**9:30 For Schools:** John Glimp's ride to York; **9:47 All About Living:** 10:00 Lambing in Yorkshire; **10:21 Victoria Wood:** 10:48 For the week; **11:05 Time with a handicapped child:** **11:22 A day in the life of a Cologne family:** **11:39 The workings of a computer:** **12:00 Cockleshell Bay:** **12:05** **Adrian Wood:** 12:30 The heart of the wedding; **12:10 Rainbow:** Learning with puppets; **12:30 Supervisors:** Don MacLean with advice on saving on electrical repairs **12:45 News** with Peter Sarsgaard; **1:00** **Police:** The week's crime; **1:15 The Dutch detective investigates charges of corruption:** in high prices **1:23** **Family: A Circle of Children (1977)** starring Jane Alexander and John Wood. A mother who has a heart for the good life and decides to devote herself to looking after emotionally disturbed children. But do the

**8.00 The Monday Play "Outside the**

**11.06 BBC Scottish Symphony  
Orchestra Concert: Dvorak**

Clayton † from midnight. 1.00am  
Epperson † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night

- 4.15 **Cartoon: Porky Pig.**
- 4.20 **The Sooty Show** with Matthew Corbett (3).
- 4.25 **Murphy's Show.** The final episode of the series. Directed by a fourth class student.
- 5.15 **Gamble.** Married couples compete for cash prizes under the questioning of Fred Dimaggio.
- 5.45 **News.** 5.00 **Thames news.**
- 5.52 **Help** introduced by Vir Taylor Gee. She, sister to Fred Badger from the Reading branch of the Workers' Educational Association.
- 6.35 **Crosierade** Doris Luke gets a startling offer.
- 7.00 **Nature Watch.** Julian Pettifer with George Atwood on the Wisconsin farm. It is here that he works to preserve some fifteen species of crane threatened with extinction. He made news recently by hatching in captivity the rare Siberian Crane.
- 7.30 **Constitution Street.** Ken Barlow is visited by the police.
- 8.00 **Union Castle.** Comedy series about a stately home bought by a union's pension fund.
- 8.30 **World-in Action.** A film report on the role of the United States as honest broker in the East.

1.55 Programme News 2.00  
3.00 For Schools: 2.00  
2.55 The Earth Wonders  
2.50 The Song Tree (11) 2.40  
Drama Workshop 5.50-5.55 PM  
Continued 11.15 Study on 4  
Set By In Portuguese (1)  
11.30-12.10 Open University  
The Sireynsky Sound

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**Radio 3**

8.55 Weather.  
7.00 News.  
7.05 Morning Concert: Grinarg,  
Dvorak, Schubert, Gounod;  
8.00 News.  
8.05 Morning Concert (continued):  
Avalos, Arns, Haydn, Bach,  
Purcell; records.  
9.00 News.  
9.05 *Week's Composer*: Dufay;  
records.  
9.45 Music for Organ. Recital:  
Avalos, Grinarg, Mendelssohn.  
10.10 Cello and Piano. Recital:  
Schumann, Kenneth Leighton,  
Grieg.

/285M or 1089kHz/275M. Radio  
7m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/150M  
and MF 1548kHz/14M, VHF 95 MHz

comedy in one act.  
8.05 Interval (Record).  
8.15 "A Roman Holiday", a comedy  
in one act.  
11.00 Jazz in Britain. Featuring Decca  
recording of "One Minute Topsy"  
News.  
11.05 John Dowland on record.  
11.10 "The Music of the Universe"  
PITY: 5.55 are "Volvation to  
Strife", 6.15-6.35 The Mystical  
Voyage, 6.40 pop Music in  
Language, 11.40 Waiting  
Electric Music, 12.05 Bannan  
for the Big Cities, 12.12-12.45  
the Musical Differences.

**Radio 2**  
8.00 Ray Winstone, 7.30 Terry Wogan,  
7.40 David Frost, 7.45 John Peel  
and the Beatles, 8.00-8.45 1.40  
David Hamilton, 5.45 News and  
Sport, 8.00 John Dunn, 8.05 Folk on  
the Road, 8.15-8.45 The Byrds  
and Bonnie Shalleen, 9.00 Humphry  
Lyttelton, 10.00 Monday Movie Quiz,  
10.10 Star Sound, 11.00 Peter

HF 693K43/433m or 909KHz/330m  
and VHF 92.95MHz, Greater London  
and BBC Radio London V1 458Hz/2

[illegible]

9.00 **Mindbenders**: The Desert. Songs. Terry's Good Samaritan act of rescuing a young Greek Cypriot from a street brawl lands himself and Arthur in the middle of a Greek-Turkish feud concerning the restaurant business (7).

10.00 **News**.

10.45 **Lookin' Familiar**: Denise Norden reminisces about the stars of yesteryear and their acts. His fellow wallflowers in nostalgia are Diana Dors, Farley Grainger and Larry Grayson.

11.15 **Thriller**: Colour Him Dead. An eccentric millionaire hires a resourceful husband and wife team to protect his (7).

12.35 **Click** with Mary Gieger reading about love and the mystery of life.

**TVS**

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Walk in the Spring Rain (Anthony Quinn, Ingrid Bergman). 5.15-6.15 News. 6.15-6.45 Film: Love with a Jealous Man. 5.15 Watch This Space... That Monday Evening Feeling. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Different Strokes. 10.30 Full Life: John Arlott. 11.00 SportsShow Special: Indoor Cricket Tournament. 12.00 Barney Miller. 12.30 as Company followed by Closedown.

**TYNE TEES**

**HTV**

As Thames except: 1.30 pre-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Promise (John Cusack). Two men fall in love with the same girl during the siege of Leningrad. 6.00-7.00 News. 9.00-10.00 Hill Street Blues. 10.28 News. 10.30 Soap: 11.00 Star Parade: Donna Summers. 12.00 Cutdowns.

**HTV CYMRU/WALES**

As HTV West except—12.00-12.10pm Dacw Man Yn Dwad. 4.15 Murphy's Mob. 4.45-5.15 Sir. 6.00 Y Dydd. 8.30-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Y Wythnos. 11.00 World in Action. 11.30-12.00 Medics.

**CENTRAL**

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: *Fallen Idol* (Ralph Richardson) Ambassador's son nearly incriminates his friend the butler of killing his wife. 6.00-7.00 News. 8.00-10.00 *Hit Street Blues*. 10.30 *Lark Rise to Candlemas*. 11.30 News. 11.15 *Barnaby Rudge*. 11.45 *Close Close*. 12.00 *Closedown*.

**TSW**

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: *Constant Husband* (Rex Harrison, Kay Kendall) Comedy. Husband with amnesia prepares to wed... for the eighth time. 5.15-5.45 *Worzel Gumbidge*. 5.55-7.00 *Worzel Gumbidge*. 7.05-7.30 *Worzel Gumbidge*.

...guests'. Her arched eyebrows hunched into nightmares of experience.

...Booth  
...as the

2:36:35pm  
...examining  
...to slipping his  
...limbed two  
...ple, in Brian  
...marriage and  
...to the ease of  
...rime looks at  
...ces the history  
...s carpenter  
...ity could  
...ome of the

species have changed bands for nearly \$40,000.

● it would have been easy to sensationalize tonight's play  
**OUTSIDE THE JEWELERS** (radio  
4:00pm) and its theme is marriage and the author a life-long celibate. But, to director John Theoharis is credit, his handling of this play, written by Pope John Paul II in the latter part of the 1980s, is not as was simply Karol Wojtyla, is the soul of discretion. The play follows the marital trials and tribulations of three couples spanning two generations. The message conveyed is one of hope  
...that no matter what hardship and sorrow is experienced it must be seen in the context of God and the love of Christ.  
...headed by Barbara Jefford, Nigel Hawthorne and Maureen O'Brien

Lookaround, 2.30-4.15 Film: Bitthe  
 Spook (Rex Harrison) Noel Coward  
 Source about the film, the actress, his  
 first wife, 5.15-5.45 News, 6.02 Mr and  
 Mrs, 6.30-7.00 Northern Lite, 9.00-  
 10.10 The 10.10 News, 10.15-10.30  
 10.30 Briefing, 11.15 Hammer Home  
 of Horrors, 12.10 Christiane Hope

## CHANNEL

As Timesheet except: 1.20 pm-1.30  
 News, 2.30-4.15 pm Film: The  
 Constant Husband (Rex Harrison)  
 Husband with amnesia; preparation  
 toward for the elopement, 5.15-5.45 pm  
 World, 6.00-6.15 pm, 6.00 Channel  
 Report, 6.30-7.00 Two of Us, 10.28  
 News, 10.30-10.40 News, 10.40-11.00  
 10.40 Golfing Game, Tom Watson,  
 11.10 Film: Five Under Fear  
 (Green Lianon) Fear grips a town's  
 inhabitants, a murder, 12.15 am  
 Close-down.

**SCOTTISH**  
As Themes excepted: 1.30 pm-1.30  
p.m. 2.30-4.15 Film, North to Alaska  
(John Wyman) Women's Double Patrick  
a couple of gold producers. 6.00  
Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crime  
Desk. 10.30 Encore. 11.15 Lute Call.  
12.50 Mavis Carr. 12.55 Stuart  
Wayne. Larry Adler. 12.15 Close Call.

**GRAMPIAN**  
As Themes excepted: 9.25am-9.30  
First Thing. 1.50pm-1.50 News. 2.30-  
4.15 Film, The Day After Tomorrow  
(Gregory, John Thorburn). Comedy  
about honeymooners who find  
adventure on the high seas. 6.00  
North to Alaska (John Wyman).  
Focus. 9.00-10.00 Hill Street Blues.  
10.30 Film: X, Y and Z (Elizabeth  
Taylor, Michael Caine). A Wife's  
struggle to stop her husband leaving  
home. 12.50 Mavis Carr. 12.55  
Close Call.

**YORKSHIRE**

As Thames exact: 1.30 pm-1.30 News. 1.30-2.45 Film: Seven Days to Noon (Barry Jackson). Scientist threatens to blow up the Houses of Parliament. 5.00-6.00 Calendar Countdown. 10.30 With a Little Help. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 Superstar Profiles: Olivia Newton-John. 12.15 am

**GRANADA**

As Thames exact: 1.30pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Survival. 2.00 Movie Perfumes. 5.00-6.00 Film: Sapphire. Body of a student is found on Hampstead Heath. 6.00 Private Benjamin. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 7.30-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Dance. 11.00-12.00 Rugby League. 12.20 am

**Law Report April 26 1982 House of Lords**

# Lords adopt European

**Information re**

# ling

should have been, to article 111

Had the court's attention been drawn to article 119 and the *Defrenne* judgment, his Lordship had no doubt, consistently with statements by the Master of the Rolls in previous cases, that the word 'would' have construed section 6(4) so as not to make

## Immigration offence is committed on one day only

2. Diplock, Lord  
3. Bythelton, Lord  
4. Kilmullen, Lord  
5. Lord Bridge of  
6. (dated April 22)  
7. under section  
8. Immigration Act  
9. in a person  
10. in the United  
11. Kingdom... remains  
12. limited by the  
13. provisions on the  
14. limited leave  
15. on that day.  
16. goes on to state  
17. that the law by Mario  
18. of Malta and a  
19. from the Queen's  
20. Court (Lord  
21. and Mr. Goff  
22. reached his  
23. of an offence  
24. of the 1971 Act  
25. and invited the  
26. to determine  
27. with the appellant  
28. knowledge of his  
29. Goff, QC and Mr  
30. for the appellant  
31. assessment for the  
32. E, with whose  
33. under Lord  
34. and Lord  
35. said that the  
36. The appellant  
37. and had no  
38. in the United  
39. the meaning  
40. He  
41. Kingdom on  
42. Number 8, 1975, as a visitor  
43. with limited leave to remain only  
44. until May 8, 1976. On April 27,  
45. 1975 he called at the Home Office  
46. to remain and take up employment.  
47. The letter dated January 17,  
48. 1977, the Home Office informed  
49. him of refusal of that leave but  
50. pointed out that he could have  
51. applied for a further extension.  
52. The Secretary of State for the Home  
53. Office (Appeals Section) provided  
54. notice was given of that intention  
55. on January 28, 1977, the date  
56. of that letter. The appellant  
57. called at the Home Office on  
58. January 28, 1977, and was told  
59. of revocation of conditions on the  
60. basis of his marriage to a woman  
61. settled in the United Kingdom.  
62. He was notified of the immigra-  
63. tion department's refusal of  
64. that application.  
65. The Appeals Section of the Divisional  
66. Court in *Singh (Gurdas) v The  
67. Queen* (1977) 1 WLR 1444-  
68. 1448 (1977) 1 All ER 1001  
69. was cited under section 24(1)(b)  
70. ceased under section 24(1)(b)  
71. was not a continuing but a "once  
72. and for all" offence committed  
73. on the date of the appellant's  
74. of the immigrant's limited leave  
75. to remain; the correctness of that  
76. decision had not later been  
77. challenged. It was  
78. found that the time limit for  
79. prosecution in the instant case  
80. was the three years from the date  
81. of the commission of the offence.  
82. In 1976, however, at the time of  
83. the relevant events there was  
84. great doubt on the section 14(1)  
85. of the Act and the right of appeal  
86. of the appellant to remain to  
87. appear to an adjudicator. The  
88. doubts were not resolved until  
89. the majority decision of the  
90. House in *Sutherland v Immigration  
91. Appeal Tribunal* (1977) 1 WLR  
92. 1451 (1977) 1 All ER 1001.  
93. The appellant, as secretary of state, no doubt  
94. alleviate the inevitable hardship  
95. which would in many cases flow  
96. from the application of section  
97. 14(1) which had pro-  
98. vided, exercised his power under the  
99. Act to provide by statutory  
100. instrument for certain  
101. certain exceptions, an application  
102. for extension of a limited leave  
103. to remain, or an extension  
104. of the time limit for the imma-  
105. gratic extension of that leave  
106. until 28 days after the decision  
107. on the application, thus ensuring  
108. that the appellant would have  
109. his right of appeal by adminis-  
110. trative delay. It did not apply to  
111. the appellant's case, where  
112. the appellant's limited leave  
113. remain had expired before the  
114. statutory instrument came into  
115. operation.  
116. That background might be  
117. account for the Home Office  
118. offer to the appellant on January  
119. 28, 1977, to apply for an extension  
120. attempt to provide, outside the  
121. statutory machinery, for some-  
122. thing roughly equivalent to the  
123. extension of a limited leave to  
124. section 14(1), for the benefit of  
125. those excluded from the new  
126. rights conferred by the statutory  
127. provisions.  
128. The information was laid  
129. against the appellant on May 26,  
130. 1979 and alleged that the offence  
131. was committed on or about  
132. 1977 and May 24, 1979. The  
133. defence took the point that the  
134. prosecution was out of time; that  
135. offence had been committed  
136. on or about 1976. The justices held  
137. that "on the facts the appellant's  
138. leave to remain had been 'ex-  
139. grata' extended to April 28, 1977,

[illegible]

could not render him guilty of any offence on that latter date. It was right to add that those persons with respect to whom criminal liability under section 2(1) in no way affected the liability of the immigrant group, remained in the United Kingdom. Deportation under section 35(5A) or the liability of the person who entered without leave and remained in the United Kingdom under section 4(2) and scheduled 2.

His Lordship would allow the appeal, affirm that part of the Divisional Court's order which quashed the conviction, but set aside the order which quashed the hearing to the justices for their hearing.

He would answer the certified question to the effect that any offence under section 24(1)(b)(d) of the Act could be committed on any day, and not only on that day.

**LORD RUSSELL**, being of opinion that the questions of law posed could not usefully be answered in general terms, said that in this case the only possible answer was that the offence was committed on May 3, 1976, and the prosecution was time-barred. The information was time-barred.

While retaining that part of the order of the Divisional Court which quashed the conviction, His Lordship set aside that part which remitted the case to the magistrates and allowed the appeal to the extent indicated.

**Solicitors:** Winstanley-Burgess and R. E. T. Birch.

It thus became mandatory on the House, as a court from whose decisions there was no possibility of appeal, to answer the questions referred by the court to the European Court of Justice the questions that were in the contract referred by the order of the court. The House was not obliged to do so if the House with material necessity to aid it in constraining itself (4) of the law of the House. The court referred the questions to the House: "1 Where an employee (although not bound to do so by the law of the House) is required to use facilities for former male employees to enjoy after the retirement this constitutes discrimination on the basis of sex of article 119 against former female employees who do not have the right to use the facilities?" "2 Where a national court is obliged, using the criteria of equality of treatment and equal pay, without the aid of Community measures to establish that the grant of special treatment facilities used to retire male employees is based on difference of sex, the provisions of article 119 of the Treaty apply directly to those employees?" Those answers, as the employers conceded, made it clear that the construction put on the law of the House in 1975 by the Employment Appeal Tribunal was correct, with the result that the appeal must be allowed.

Scholtens: Russell, Jones and Walker, Mr Ewan Hartley.



# Cut price farms takeover plan by Labour

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour Party is considering a policy for the nationalization of all farmland with compensation paid on the basis of agricultural rather than market value.

A second draft chapter on food and agriculture, fisheries and forestry policy, to be considered for inclusion in Labour's Programme 1982, says that public ownership of land has always been an integral part of Labour philosophy.

"Land ownership in this country can bring with it inestimable and unjustifiable power and influence for a tiny minority of our citizens — a minority whose interests are frequently in direct conflict with the good of the community," the paper says.

"Only through the public ownership and control of land will we be able to eliminate that power and influence."

But the document states that the issue is "not simply a question of dogma", nationalization will also help to create a better, more economic farming structure.

"The present structure of farms is the result of generations of buying and selling — not to mention outright confiscation."

"No attempt has ever been made, over a large area, to create sound economic units suitable for varying conditions. Thousands of farms are made up of two or more quite separate parcels of land. Indeed, areas can be cited where well over half the holdings are in this category."

The party executive's food and agriculture sub-committee proposed the setting-up of a rural land authority, on the lines of a nationalized industry board, which would administer the state's farmland through area centres responsible for day-to-day estate management.

The sub-committee does not, however, make a firm recommendation on nationalization priority.

One formula hints at procrastination, saying: "The actual bringing into public ownership of agricultural land will clearly not be an easy process." Further consideration is suggested.

The alternative formula is more positive. It says: "We

believe that it is vital that the next Labour government moves quickly to provide a large publicly-owned sector of farmland."

"This would be achieved largely through the acquisition of the existing tenanted estates, but additional land would be acquired where its purchase created more rational boundaries for the national estate."

"Farming units would also be acquired where owners chose to relinquish the ownership of land instead of paying tax."

The paper says the question of compensation "is perhaps the most difficult we have to tackle in this area of policy."

It is said that the Labour Party did not embrace a policy of confiscation, "despite the fact that many of the present landlords derive their ownership from compensation by their predecessors."

Nevertheless, compensation could not be paid on the basis of current market values, but would be based on the lower, agricultural value.

The agricultural paper is one of a number of policy documents to be submitted to a special meeting of Labour's national executive on May 19. The executive will finalize the draft of Labour's programme 1982, expected to run to about 200 printed pages, and that document will be presented to the party conference at Blackpool in the autumn.

Call for animal ban, page 2

## Boy trapped in fuel

Marc Barrie, aged six, of Irvine, Ayrshire, spent three hours trapped in a narrow fuel tank near the top of a 20-foot chimney on a building site on Saturday before police and firemen freed him.

## Search operation

A kidney transplant operation was carried out on a boy, at the Royal Hospital in Liverpool, on Saturday, after a city-wide search for the patient. John Kendrick, aged 14, was shopping, when a suitable kidney became available.

# 33 killed in Italian antiques fair fire

Todi, Italy April 25 — A flash fire started by an explosion killed at least 33 people and injured scores of others attending an antiques exhibition at a 16th century country house 78 miles northwest of Rome.

At least 40 of the estimated 200 people at the exhibition jumped from the top floor of the building on to a lorry, some of them injuring themselves seriously.

Fire fighters said they were still counting the victims and believed that the death toll could go as high as 45. No foreigners were believed to be among the dead or injured.

Signor Paolo Pianigiani, a reporter from the local radio station across the road said: "There was a tremendous explosion which shook the entire area. For a minute we thought it was an earthquake. Then we saw smoke, fire and there was screaming, screaming."

Fire spread quickly and the heat was so intense... I saw a bronze statue literally melt," he said.

Police officials said the fire was touched off by an explosion, possibly caused by a gas leak, at a bar on the third floor.

The fire spread quickly because of the inflammability of the paintings, tapestries and other art objects in the building. The initial damage estimate from local officials was more than 1,000 million lire (£560,000). The injured were taken to hospitals in Perugia and at least six others were flown to two police helicopters to a centre in Rome for treatment.

Signor Giuseppe Ambricetti, a civil defence official, said there were no fire engines in Todi, a town of 18,000 people when the fire broke out at 11am.

"The fire engines had to come from Perugia, 45 kilometers away, and more than 40 minutes elapsed before the rescue effort got under way," he said.

The blaze was brought under control nearly four hours later, with the aid of helicopters spraying water on to the building.

There was no immediate explanation why there were no fire engines on duty.

Thirty-one bodies were pulled out of the debris and taken to a church near by for identification. Two people died later in hospital.



## Blackbirds with a difference

Two albino blackbirds which fell out of their nest are being helped to survive by a girl aged eight.

Donna-Ana Wells (above), of King's Road, Gorsestons, Norfolk, helps her father, Mr James Wells, to feed them with worms, bread and milk, a task that has to be repeated every 30 minutes between 5 am and midnight.

Mr Wells, a bird lover, fears that the three-week old birds' chances of survival are slight if released too soon. But he is also considering building an aviary in his back garden where they can continue their sheltered existence.

The Norfolk and Suffolk Wildlife Trust has been giving advice to Mr Wells, who is a catering manager for North Sea oil rigs, recovering from a back injury.

## Union blacks task force war film

Continued from page 1

Have a dispute about the privatization of film production by the COL. This work has been put out to private companies, and 27 of our members have been made redundant. We opposed that blacking has been extended to all government film material. We were approached by the Navy on the grounds that this was a national emergency, and would we find a way round the blacking. Our committee said yes, if they sit and negotiate. This they refused to do.

Work on about 40 government films has been disrupted by the technicians' action, including a feature on Britain's nuclear deterrent. The Ministry of Defence could not confirm or deny last night whether the blacking of Falklands Islands film was hampering the information war.

On a different front, unions have welcomed the ministry's postponement "for a short period" of immediate planned redundancies at Portsmouth and Chatham dockyard. Under current plans, 4,300 jobs are due to go this year. But, while the blacking had enjoyed listening to her.

remains valid" the ministry said: "When the dust has settled, we will be considering whether there are any lessons to be learned from the Falklands crisis, to see whether any adjustments may be necessary within our overall plans."

## Argentine Annie sends her thanks

The Argentine equivalent of Tokyo Rose, who has been broadcasting to the British task force, yesterday put over a personal message to a businessman in Britain who first picked up her propaganda talk last week.

The woman, who calls herself Liberty, told 73-year-old Mr John Hurn over his shortwave radio: "Dear John Hurn, I will play some music for you while you get your tape recorder ready."

# Israelis weep as flag is lowered in Sinai

From Christopher Walker, Sharm el Sheikh, April 25

Scores of male and female Israeli soldiers wept openly, and sometimes uncontrollably, today as the Star of David was lowered for the last time over Sinai, the desert peninsula conquered in 1967 and subsequently transformed by more than £8,000m of Israeli investment.

Soon after the emotional ceremony ended, a slow-moving convoy of coaches, army vehicles and lorries began to make the last journey northwards to meet the deadline for the final withdrawal which marks the completion of the first stage in the peace process begun at Camp David.

The Hebrew posters affixed to the front of almost every vehicle told their own story about the feelings of most Israelis over the loss of the Sinai. "We did not retreat. We gave it up for peace," said one. Another bore the dignified message: "With pain, pride and hope we say goodbye to Sinai." More simplistic was a third which stated: "Sharm, we love you."

As the departing troops drove through this strategic Red Sea port, the number of Egyptians outnumbered Israelis for the first time in almost 15 years. The few foreign journalists permitted into the area were constantly greeted from the sides of the road by the new arrivals with enthusiastic waves and cries of "Welcome to Egypt!"

Already the Egyptians have taken over the Marina Hotel at nearby Namsa Bay, as well as many of the 500 white stucco flats which jut out on a spectacular promontory overlooking the sea.

For the most part, the final withdrawal was handled with the maximum of emotion and the minimum of ill feeling.

The Israeli soldiers and officers I spoke to mirrored views expressed by many civilians in the country, that the withdrawal, and indeed the whole peace treaty with Egypt, was a gamble which had to be risked. But none could disguise their deep grief.

The mood was perhaps best summed up during a dinner given to the remaining troops last night by Brigadier-General Aharon, commander of the region. "My son is 15 and in three years he will join the army," he told his men. "Then he is sure to ask whether people of my generation did everything that we could to see we do not have another war. I want to be able to look him straight in the face with a clear eye and say: 'Yes'."

□ Tel Aviv: The Israeli convoy took along some 200 civilian last-ditch opponents of the peace treaty and of the withdrawal but it was not clear they had them all (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The Stop the Withdrawal Movement claimed some of its activists were still hiding in the ghost settlements.

Leaders of the millions announced today they planned to continue their struggle for the recovery of Sinai as a political party or in some other form to be determined later. Their plan was ridiculed by Dr Yehuda Ben Meir, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is a leader of the National Religious Party and a former supporter of the militants. He said the recovery of Sinai would require another war against Egypt and 99 per cent of the people were against this.

Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, said the evacuation was the hardest, most painful, most complex and most delicate mission ever imposed on an Israeli minister.

Egypt no longer in black book, page 4

Leading article, page 9

Sadat dream fulfilled

Cairo, April 25 — President Mubarak put a wreath on the tomb of his predecessor, Anwar Sadat today to mark the fulfilment of the assassinated leader's dream of the return of Egyptian sovereignty to Sinai.

The ceremony at the tomb, a few yards from the spot where President Sadat was assassinated on October 6 last year, was the first of a series of low-key observances to mark Israel's withdrawal from the peninsula after 15 years of occupation.

Even as the ceremonies were taking place, it was still unknown how the last dispute over the Egyptian-Israeli border would be resolved. American, Egyptian and Israeli negotiators were busy to meet to discuss a formula to reach a settlement over Tabá, a 1,000-square yard area on the Gulf of Aqaba coast south-west of the Israeli port of Eilat.

A meeting in Cairo late last night ended without progress, officials said — AP.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

Royal engagements  
Princess Margaret attends the Royal Ascot at Ascot, 9.35

New Exhibitions  
The Merseyside Guild of Porters: an exhibition of hand built and wheel thrown pottery and ceramics. Atkinson Art Gallery, Lord Street, Southport; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Thurs and Sat 10 to 5; (until May 22).  
Sculptures by Anthony Caro, Huddersfield Art Gallery, Mon to

Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4; (until May 23).

Images for Disarmament: photo montages by Peter Kennard, Phoenix Arts, Newark Street, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (until May 16).

RSA Annual Exhibition, Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 25).

Paintings by André Bicat and carved and pierced porcelain by Maggie Barnes and others. Bohun Gallery, 13 Station Road, Bexley-on-Sea, Kent; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Wed and Sun; (until May 20).

Screenprints by three artists, Gallery 2, Bolton Museum and Art Gallery, Le Mans Crescent, Bolton, Lancashire; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5, closed Wed and Sun; (until May 15).

Landscapes: photographs by Oswald Jones, Canterbury Cathedral; daily until 7; (until May 15).

Workshops: drawings by Falcon Hildred of industrial revolution towns; Industrial Museum, Moor-side Road, Bradford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5; (until June).

Waterways: Waterways Exhibitions, Town Hall, Newbury, Berkshire; 10 to 5 weekdays, 11 to 4 Mon to Fri (until May 3).

India Observed, Library Gallery, 74, Victoria Road, Albert Museum; Mon-Sat 10 to 5.45, Sun 2.30 to 5.45, closed Fri from today until July 4.

Exhibitions in progress  
Art of the book in India, British Library, Great Russell Street, WC1; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1 (until May 8).

Paintings based primarily on the work of the late Sir John Nash, Gallery 10, Grosvenor Street, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 1, closed Sundays (until May 4).

The Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company since 1860, Gloucester Folk Museum, 99-103 Westgate Street, Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, (until May 29).

Watercolours by Stephen Oiler of court houses built between 1824 and 1966; a retrospective photographic exhibition of work by Neil Newton and exhibition of contemporary prints by leading Canadian artists; all at Guildford House Gallery, 155 High Street, Guildford, Surrey; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, (until May 1).

Out of the shadows, contemporary Irish photography; Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fridays. Until May 31.

Music  
Humphrey Lyttelton in concert, Castle Park Leisure Centre, Bangor, Northern Ireland.

Walks  
London's ghosts, alleys and oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30.

With Shakespeare and Dickens in Southwark, meet Borough Underground, 10.30.

Quiet mill-stream by the fold (5).

Precise, like Dora, initially (5).

Lament for mini-piano (4).

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, committee, second day. Lords (2.30): Shops Bill, third reading. Copyright Act, 1956 (Amendment) Bill, third reading. Debate on EEC competition practice and debate on A320 airbus.

Discount stamps  
Stamps at a discount go on sale this week when the Post Office begins to distribute coupons giving a 15p reduction on a book of 10 first or second class stamps. The "15p off" offer, a reduction of about 10 per cent on a book of stamps, ends on May 31.

### The pound

	Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	1.75	1.67	
Austria Sch	31.35	29.35	
Belgium Fr	91.35	86.35	
Canada \$	2.24	2.15	
Denmark Kr	14.99	14.24	
Ireland P	1.26	1.21	
France Fr	11.53	10.93	
Germany DM	4.43	4.18	
Greece Dr	115.50	108.50	
Hong Kong \$	10.70	10.10	
Italy Lit	2395.00	2295.00	
Japan Yen	456.00	430.00	
Netherlands D	192.00	182.00	
Norway Kr	11.25	10.65	
Portugal Esc	133.00	126.00	
South Africa Rd	2.25	2.08	
Spain Ptas	166.00	156.00	
Sweden Kr	10.96	10.36	
Switzerland Fr	3.66	3.44	
USA \$	1.83	1.76	
Yugoslavia Dnr	96.00	92.00	

London: The FT Index closed down 1.9 at 567.1 on Friday.  
New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 862.16, up 9.04.

### Nature notes

More summer visitors are arriving from Africa. Garden warblers sing quietly in woods and parks, self-wearers announce themselves with a bubbling song in ditchside hedges. House martins wheel round the eaves again. The first autumn migrants to start nesting are the chaffinches. They are easy to notice, since they call constantly as they approach the branches where they are building, unlike the willow warblers, which have an almost identical alarm call, but only use it when feeding their young. Starlings are building their big ragged nests in holes and drain pipes; many of their winter companions the English fields are now back in Russia and Poland, beginning to do the same. A few wintering fieldfares still linger on the East coast.

Dusty red blossoms surround the ash buds, but the leaves have yet to open. Oak buds are just breaking; the pale green leaves of the limes are slightly more advanced. Field speedwell spread in the grass; bluebells begin to cover the woodland floors with brilliant sheets of colour; the cuckoo-pint unfolds its hooded purple spike. The flowers of the colts' foot have already turned into fat, white seed-clocks.

### Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100,000 winner: 16AK 352078 (winner comes from Kent). £50,000 winner: 11WS 497823 (London borough of Hounslow). £25,000 winner: 9EP 630652 (Lincolnshire).

### May Day travel

Sunday services will operate on the London Underground and on most bus routes on the May Day bank holiday Monday, May 3. Services on the Saturday and Sunday of the holiday weekend will generally be normal. Sunday fares will apply on the holiday Monday.

### The Papers

The DAILY MAIL says today that after all the posturing and propaganda there must be a sense of relief at the news that British forces have landed in South Georgia, to get on with the first part of the job they were sent down to the South Atlantic to do. The paper also takes the view that the Falklands are a successful takeover of South Georgia could be a matter of fact reinforcement of the present policy of containment backed by strategy by showing the Argentinians that the mean business. They would be wise, it says, to return to the negotiating table before worse befalls them.

The Daily Mirror writes that the Argentinians may claim excitedly that the reoccupation of South Georgia is a "fact". But it should not be taken too seriously to be fought over issues, it says. "If a major war does break out then it will be over the future of the people of the Falklands, not the possession of South Georgia."

The Observer under the head Oh, what an unnecessary war, says that the gap between Britain and Argentina over the Falklands is not wide enough to justify going to war, with the certain loss of lives on both sides. Britain did go to war, it would argue, on a path of increasing danger and international isolation which could only make an eventual settlement more difficult.

The Sunday Times says Britain must be ready to talk about Argentinian sovereignty, both as an inducement to the Argentinians to get off the island and as a means of ending the impossible situation of assuming responsibility for defending this far off colony while lacking the proper means to do so. British responsibility was to seek to make reasonable arrangements to safeguard the islanders' interests. It did not extend to guaranteeing self-determination.

Births: John James Audubon, naturalist and artist, Coyes, 1782; Eugene Delacroix, French, 1798; Friedrich Flöge, Teutendorf, Germany, 1812; Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Norwegian writer and political leader, died in Paris, 1910.

### National Day

Tanzania's national day today celebrates the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar in 1964. Independence had been granted to Tanganyika by Britain in 1961 and to Zanzibar in 1963. Since the union Tanganyika has been ruled by President Nyerere under an African socialist banner.

### Sporting fixtures

Football: First division, Notts County v Stoke. Three other league matches (7.30).  
Cricket: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire, at Fenner's, 11.30; Oxford University v Northamptonshire, at the Parks (11.30).  
Racing: Flat meetings at Brighton (1.45) and Warwick (2.30); NH at Southwell (2.30).  
Basketball: Real Madrid v Columbia, at Birchwood (7.30).

### Weather

Pressure will remain high over the British Isles, 6 am to midnight

London, cent S, cent N England, E midlands: dry, sun patches soon clearing, sunny periods, but rather cloudy at times, wind mainly N, light; max temp 18 to 18C (61 to 64F).

SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: mainly dry, sunny intervals developing but rather cloudy near coasts, perhaps with drizzle, wind NE or N, moderate, locally fresh, max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F), cooler near coasts.

E, NE England, Borders: dry, sun patches soon clearing, sunny intervals, but rather cloudy at times near coasts, wind mainly N, light or moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F), cooler near coasts.

W, Midlands, SW England, S Wales: dry, sun patches soon clearing, sunny intervals, but rather cloudy at times near coasts, wind mainly N, light or moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F), cooler near coasts.

N Wales, NW England, Lake District: mainly dry, sunny periods after clearance of early morning fog patches; wind mainly NW, light or moderate; max temp 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

Edinburgh and Dundee, S Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argy, N Ireland: dry, sunny intervals, but clearance of fog patches, wind N or NW, light or moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: mainly dry, sunny intervals, but clearance of fog patches, wind N or NW, light or moderate; max temp 13 to 14C (55 to 57F).

Outlook: for tomorrow and Wednesday: mainly dry and warm, with sunny periods, but cooler with some rain in the N later.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: mainly dry, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. English Channel (E) — Wind NE, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel — Wind NE, slight or moderate; sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea — Wind NW, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 6.43 am. Sun sets: 8.15 pm.  
Moon rises: 7.30 am. Moon sets: 11.40 pm.  
First Quarter: April 26.

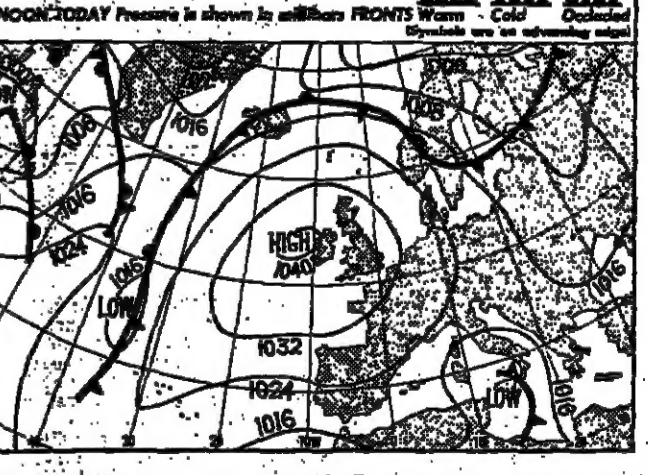
### Lighting-up time

London 5.45 pm to 5.11 am.  
Bristol 5.11 pm to 5.21 pm.  
Edinburgh 5.11 pm to 5.21 pm.  
Manchester 5.11 pm to 5.21 pm.  
Preston 5.11 pm to 5.21 pm.

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cent F.  
Belfast: 12.6 C, 54.7 F.  
Birmingham: 18.1 C, 64.6 F.  
Blackpool: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Bristol: 16.1 C, 61.0 F.  
Cardiff: 14.3 C, 57.7 F.  
Edinburgh: 11.7 C, 53.1 F.  
Glasgow: 13.5 C, 56.3 F.  
London: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Manchester: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Newcastle: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Nottingham: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Oxford: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Preston: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Reading: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Sheffield: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Southampton: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Stoke: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Tottenham: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.  
Wolverhampton: 15.8 C, 60.4 F.

### NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars



### High tides

Location	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.10	7.8	4.39	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8
Amble	4.11	7.8	4.40	7.8

### Around Britain

Location	Sun	Rain	Wind	Temp
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.5

### Abroad

Location	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5
Amble	12.5	13.5	14.5